

TERMS:

The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by HARRY J. STABLE, at \$1.75 per annum in advance—\$2.00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Jos. Paolino does with accuracy and dispatch. Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment—“JOURNAL” on the sign.

Circulate the Documents!
The subscription price of *The Compiler* is now, as it has long been, \$1.75 per annum, if paid in advance—otherwise, \$2.00. We will also furnish it for the campaign—from this time until after the Presidential election—at seventy-five cents, payment invariably in advance. Persons getting up clubs will always find us ready and willing to make proper remuneration for their time and trouble. **CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS!**

J. C. Neely,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business entrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)
Gettysburg, April 11, 1860.

Wm. B. McClellan,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in West-Mid- dle street, one door west of the new Court House.
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,
ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa., Oct. 3, 1859.

A. J. Cover,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Falmers' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.]

Edward B. Buehler,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

D. McConaughy,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street, across from St. Paul's and Packer's Apos. Packer's Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England, Land Warrants located and sold or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Dr. A. W. Dorsey,
FORMERLY of Carroll county, Md., having permanently located in Gettysburg, offers his professional services to the citizens of this town and surrounding country in the practice of the various branches of his profession. Office and residence, Baltimore street, next door to The Compiler office, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

Prof. Athan B. Smith, Baltimore, Md.
Rev. Augustus Webster, D. D., Baltimore, Md.
Dr. J. L. Wardell, Westminster, Md.
Dr. W. A. Maitland, " "
Jacob Reese, Esq., " "
John K. Longwell, Esq., " "
Geo. E. Wampler, Esq., " "
Rev. Thomas Bowen, Gettysburg.
Oct. 22, 1859.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.
HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Pickles' store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed, will be fully satisfied. Call. **RECEIPTS:** Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stever.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Notice to Stockholders.
NOTICE is hereby given to subscribers to the Capital Stock of the GETTYSBURG GAS COMPANY that, by a Resolution of the Board of Directors, payment of the first installment of each share of stock (one-fifth of each share), subscribed, payable on the 1st of May next, is hereby required to be made to Joel B. Danner, the Treasurer of said Company, at his office in his house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, agreeably to the terms of subscription.

By the Act of Assembly relating to Gas Companies, if notice for the payment of subscriptions of stock be not complied with, the company can recover one per cent. monthly interest on the amount due and unpaid.
M. JACOBS, Pres't.
April 10, 1860.

Notice to Tax-payers.
NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will make an abatement of FIVE PER CENT. on all State and County taxes assessed for the year 1860 that shall be paid to Collectors on or before Monday, the 24 day of July. Collectors will be required to call on tax-payers on or before the above date, and make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no abatement will be made. By order of the Commissioners.
J. M. WALTER, Clerk.
April 23, 1860.

Gas Fixtures.
W. M. HELME, of Philadelphia, the contractor for the erection of the Gas Works at Gettysburg, has taken the room lately occupied by Col. Samson, nearly opposite the Bank, for his office, and is prepared to fit out any building with Gas Fixtures. He will in a few days have the various styles on exhibition at his room, and invites attention to them, as those desirous of introducing the Gas will be saved the trouble and expense of procuring them from cities distant, and as low as they can be procured anywhere else.
April 16, 1860.

Cheap Clothing.
GEORGE ARYOLD has now got up his Spring and Summer stock of CLOTHING, full and complete, comprising every variety of Coats, Pantalons, Vests, &c., &c., all of our own make. Please call, and if we cannot fit you, we can take your measure and make you a garment on short notice.
April 16, 1860.

David McDannell,
PUMP MAKER, will attend to all work entrusted to him promptly and cheaply. Residence, near Keckler's tavern, in Butler township, Adams county, Pa.
April 30, 1860.

If you do not believe it, try them and convince yourselves, that THOMAS' FIGURES are the best and cheapest to had in the country. Gallery N. E. cor. of the Diamond, Gettysburg.

ONE of the accomplishments is Music—Guitar, Accordion, Flute, Fiddle, and all the necessary things for the long winter nights as hour may be spent advantageously, when you can buy these instruments at SAMSON'S.

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STABLE.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

42ND YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, MAY 28, 1860.

NO. 51.

POET'S CORNER.

FROM THOMAS' FIGURES CORRESPONDENTS.

STRANGERS YET!

Strangers yet!
After years of life together,
After fair and stormy weather,
After travel in far lands,
After touch of wedded hands,—
Why thus joined? why ever met?
If they must be strangers yet.

Strangers yet!
After childhood's winning ways,
After care and blame and praise,
After mutual prayers to Heaven,
Child and parent scarce regret
When they part—are strangers yet.

Strangers yet!
After strife for common ends,
After passion's fire and tears,
After cheerful self-surrender,
Hearts may beat and eyes be wet,
And the souls be strangers yet.

Strangers yet!
Strange and bitter thought to scan
All the loneliness of man!
Nature by magnetic laws
Circle unto circle draws;
Never only touch when met,
Circles mingle—strangers yet.

Strangers yet!
Will I evermore be thus—
Will I still be unloving?
Shall we ever fairly stand
Soul to soul, as hand to hand?
Are the bounds eternal yet?
To retain us strangers yet?

Strangers yet!
Tell me something more—higher:
Tell me something more—higher:
God himself was loved the best;
Were man's sympathies at rest,
But above the strain and fret
Of the world of strangers yet!
Strangers yet!

MISCELLANY.

A man's force in the world, other things being equal, is just in the ratio of the force and strength of his heart. A full-hearted man is always a powerful man; if the thing is in the heart, he is sure to make it notorious, even though it may be a downright falsehood. Let a man be ever so ignorant, still if his heart be full of love to the cause, he becomes a powerful man for that object, because he has heart-power, heart-force. A man may be deficient in many of the advantages of education, in many of those metics which are so much looked upon in society; but once give him a strong heart that beats hard, and there is no mistake about his power. Let him have a heart that is right full up to the brim with an object, and that man will do the thing, or else he will die gloriously defeated, and will glory in his defeat. Heart is power.

A remarkable suit has lately been decided in the Court of Sessions at Edinburgh, Scotland. Mrs. Catharine Leslie entered suit to have it declared that she was the wife of the late Catharine Leslie. It was proven that they became engaged in 1822, and in 1837 they formally accepted of each other as man and wife, without any other ceremony or witnesses, agreeing to keep it secret until he was rich enough to support her. They lived apart for thirty years, continually corresponding until his death in 1857. The Scotch judges decided in favor of Mrs. Leslie, in accordance with the law of Scotland, which, in order to make a marriage legal, requires no form or ceremony, civil or religious; no notice, no witnesses, but merely the consent of the parties; and if this latter can be proved at any subsequent period, even after the lapse of years, by subsequent written acknowledgment or oath of reference, the parties will be held to have been legally married, whether living together or not.

Japanese Coin.—The gold, silver and bronze coins of Japan are becoming pretty plentiful in this city. Mr. G. W. Burr, jeweler, of Broadway, has shown us a number of them of curious shapes and considerable value. One of them, a hundred dollar piece, is nearly as large as a decent sized platter. The coins are of various shapes, the gold ones being oval, the silver ones oblong, the bronze ones also oval, with square holes in the centre. The gold coins are quite thin, having evidently been hammered out, and stamped with the mint marks in Japanese characters, the larger ones also bearing, in black lacquer, the value in large letters. A number of these coins are now on exhibition at Barnum's Museum.—N. Y. Tribune.

The Sweet Potato.—The Michigan Farmer recommends a more extensive culture of the sweet potato. It says: "The cultivation of this valuable vegetable is a matter of no inconsiderable moment to the farmer. When properly attended to, under favorable conditions of weather, harvesting, &c., this crop is one of the most profitable items in agricultural economy. We kept the account of the product of one acre which was devoted last year to the sweet potato, and after making the liberal deduction of fifty per cent. for expenses including manure and labor, we set down the net profit of \$50 as the return of that acre. This every farmer knows is a very fair yield."

Men who are really the most fond of ladies—who cherish for them the truest respect—are seldom the most popular with the sex. Men of great amaranth, whose tongues are lightly hung, who make words supply the place of ideas, and place compliments in the room of sentiment, are the favorites. A due respect for women tends to respectful action toward them, and respect is evinced by them for respect or want of love.

Why is an unwelcome visitor like a windy tree? Because we are all weary glad when he leaves.

A Fayette County Bull Race.

Some forty years ago the managers of a race course near Brownsville, on the Monongahela river, published a notice of a race, one mile heats, on a particular day, for a purse of one hundred dollars, "free for anything with four legs and hair on." A man in the neighborhood, named Hays, had a bull that he was in the habit of riding to mill with his bag of corn, and he determined to enter him for the race. He said nothing about it to any one, but he rode him around the track a number of times, several moonlight nights, until the bull had got the hang of the ground pretty well, and would keep the right course. He rode with spurs, which the bull considered disagreeable; so much so that he always bellowed when applied to his sides. On the morning of the race Hays came upon the ground on horseback—on his bull. Instead of a saddle, he had dried an ox hide, the head part of which, with the horns still on, he placed on the bull's rump. He carried a short tin horn in his hand. He rode to the judges' stand, and offered to enter his bull for the race, but the owners of the horses that were entered, objected. Hays appealed to the terms of the notice, insisting that his bull had "four legs and hair on," and therefore he had a right to enter him. After a good deal of swearing the judges declared themselves compelled to decide that the bull had the right to run, and he was entered accordingly. When the time for starting arrived, the bull and horses took their places. The horse racers were out of humor at being bothered with the bull, and at the burlesque which they supposed was intended, but thought it would be over as soon as they started. When the signal was given they did start. Hays gave a blast with his horn, and sank his spurs into the side of the bull, who bounded off with a terrible hawl at no trifling speed, the dried ox hide flapping up and down, rattling at every jump, making a combination of noises that had never been heard on a race course before. The horses all flew the track, every one seeming to be seized with a sudden determination to take a short cut to get out of the Redstone course, and not one of them could be brought back in time to save their distance. A general roar ensued; but the fun of the thing put the crowd all on the side of the bull. The horsemen contended that they were swindled out of their purse, and that if it had not been for Hays's horn and ox hide, which he might not have been permitted to bring upon the ground, the thing would not have turned out as it did.

Upon this Hays told them that his bull could beat any of their horses any how, and if they would put up a hundred dollars against the purse that he had won, he would take the ox hide, and leave his tin horn, and run a fair race with them. His offer was accepted and the money staked. They again took their places at the starting post, and the signal was given. Hays gave the bull another touch with his spurs, and the bull gave a tremendous bellow. The horses remembering the dreadful sound, thought all the rest was coming before. Away they went again, in spite of all the exertions of their riders, while Hays galloped the bull around the track and won the money.

A Yankee Courtship.—The story runs that a gentleman living at St. Joseph's Island, out West, was engaged to be married to a pretty French girl, and the bans were published in the Church on a certain Sunday. The next day a Yankee made a bet of \$100, with a friend, that he would marry the girl himself. The money was placed in the hand of a third party; the Yankee then called upon the young lady and made a proposition of marriage. She told him that her intended had already given her \$40 to buy clothes, but that she didn't like him very well. At this her new suitor handed her a like amount, and then placing forty dollars more with it, remarked: "There's his forty dollars, and I'll go forty better." The young lady could resist no longer, and taking the money, returned the amount given her by her first lover, and married his competitor within an hour, well satisfied with the bargain. The bet was won, and in the course of a month the St. Joseph Islander married the sister of his first fiancée.

A Learned Negro.—Two Samboes were one day lying on the wood pile sunning themselves, when one of them suddenly broke forth in the following manner: "I say, like, does yer think dis world turns round on an axeltree?" "Well, Sam, I don't know; what does you tink?" "Why, de world can't turn round on de axeltree, cause it would come in contact wid de 'clinery ob de globe, bust de ingies, run de cars off de track, and squash all de passengers!" "Sam, you is a larned nigger, you is!"

"John," said one boy to another, one day, as they were strolling by a duck pond, "do you know why a duck goes under water?" "No," answered his companion; "Iot me ask you why?" "For diver's (divers,) reasons," said John.

"Well, well," said the other, "can you tell me why he comes up again?" "No," replied John, somewhat curiously.

"Then, John," said his companion, "you are caught this time. Of course the duck comes up for sundry (sun dry,) purposes."

There is many a man whose tongue might govern a multitude, if he could only govern his tongue.

Brown on the Census of 1860.

Brown, of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, is 'some.' He is one of the originals. The following on the census of 1860 is his last:

The list of questions to be answered by heads of families heretofore published is incorrect in several particulars. Below is a correct list:

What is your age?
Where were you born?
Are you married, and if so how do you like it?

How many children have you, and do they sufficiently resemble you as to preclude the possibility of their belonging to any of your neighbors?

Did you ever have the measles, and if so how many?

Have you a twin brother several years older than yourself?

Have you parents, and if so how many of them?

Do you read the New Testament regularly?

What is your fighting weight?

How many times has your wife wished she was dead, and did you reciprocate the wish?

Wouldn't you feel insulted if your funeral procession didn't go faster than the Express does?

Do you use boughten tobacco?

Are you aware that Monongahela whiskey is used in shooting galleries in preference to pistols, and that it shoots farthest?

Were you and your wife worth anything when married, and if not what proportion of her things were your'n and your things her'n?

Where you ever in the Penitentiary?

Are beans an article of regular diet in your family, and if so how does it go?

How many chickens do you own, and are they on foot or in shell? Also how many succedaneums?

Is there a strawberry mark on your left arm?

Which food do you prefer, rum or mixed drinks?

Do you keep a barrel of Champagne Ale constantly in your cellar?

State how much pork, impending crisis, Dutch cheese, popular sovereignty, standard poetry, Gayetty paper, slave code, catnip, red Rannel, Constitution and Union, old junk, pertumery, coal oil, liberty, hoopskirts, &c., you have on hand?

Persons liable to be censured will do well to cut the above and put it up in a conspicuous place.

A western Editor having had his last shirt stolen, vents his rage as follows: "We would say to the rascal who stole the shirt off the line while we lay in bed waiting for it to dry, that we sincerely hope that the collar may cut his throat." To this a contemporary adds: "Served him right; no business to have a shirt. A pretty editor thus indulging in such luxuries! We expect next to hear of the extravagant fellow aspiring to wear stockings and beaver hats! Oh, the vanity, unreasonableness and extravagance of some folks!"

The latest dog story is of two dogs who fell to fighting in a saw mill. In the course of the tussle, one of the dogs went plump against the saw in rapid motion, which cut him in two instants. The hind legs ran away, but the fore legs continued the fight and whipped the other dog.

Seasonable Queries.—The self-examining society has proposed the following queries to all people about this financial period:

1. Does it cost anything to print a newspaper?
2. How long can a printer afford to furnish a paper without pay?
3. Do printers eat, drink and wear clothing?
4. If they do, how do they get them?
5. Do I owe for my paper?
6. Is not this particular period a first-rate time to call and "pay up?"

"Main't I see you home from meeting, Peggy?"
"No, you shan't do no such thing, I am otherwise engaged."

"I saw you, I guess you've missed it this time, for I've my trousers' pockets full of ginger-bread."

"You may take my arm, Bill, I only said so."

"Father, have you got another wife besides mother?" "No, my son; what possesses you to ask such a question?" "Because I saw in the old family Bible that you married Anno Domini in 1842, and that isn't mother, for her name was Sally Smith!"

A Mad-Dog Remedy.

According to promise, we lay before our readers this morning the famous Dr. Stoy remedy for the bite of a mad dog. It is an exact copy of one of the original recipes, sold by Dr. Stoy, a son of the original discoverer:

Dr. Stoy's Infallible Cure for the Bite of a Mad Dog.—Take one ounce of Red Chick-Weed, and put it in a clean earthen pot; pour on it a quart of beer; place the pot over a gentle coal fire, and boil it until it is reduced to the half; strain it hot from the pot through a clean linen cloth into a pewter dish, and then, while still hot in the dish, add an ounce of Theriac and stir it well, until it is thoroughly mixed. Give a patient a dose like warm in the morning, the patient being duly sober, that is to say without anything having been taken that morning, after this he must fast at least three hours, and during that time drink no cold water, and must take care not to eat any pork, and everything which has any connection with pork, for fourteen days the patient must not partake of any animal food, not even of the fish kennel. This is the dose for a grown person. To children of 12 years give the half and so in proportion to the age. To animals give double the portion that is given to a grown person, and in proportion, with the water as above mentioned to be observed.

N. B.—You must cut the weed in June, when it is in blossom, and aridity it in the shade. The weeds to be dried in fresh butter, without salt, and then put on the wound three times, by rubbing the scab off with an oak chip.

Chick-Weed is the popular name for a species of Stellaria, and that with white blossoms affords a remarkable instance of the sleep of plants; for at night the leaves approach in pairs, and enclose the tender rudiments of the young shoots. The leaves are cooling, and are deemed useful for swelled mammas. Theriac is a name given by the ancients to various compounds, esteemed officinally against the effects of poison, but afterwards restrained chiefly to what is called *venice treacle*, which (says the Cyc.) is a compound of sixty-four drugs, prepared, pulverized, and reduced by means of honey to an electuary. Both these articles can be had at the druggists.—Patriot and Union.

Important to Druggists.

It will be seen by the following section of the new Penal Code passed by the Legislature last winter, that no drug, of a poisonous nature, can hereafter be sold by our Druggists except upon the written prescription of a physician, or to a respectable inhabitant, of full age, of the town in which such sale shall be made. The fine for violating the Law is fifty dollars:

"No Apothecary, druggist or other person shall sell or dispose of by retail, any morphia, strychnia, arsenic, prussic acid, or corrosive sublimate, except upon the prescription of a physician, or on the respectable application of some respectable inhabitant, of full age, of the town or place in which such sale shall be made. In all cases of such sale the word poison shall be carefully and legibly marked or placed upon the label, package, bottle or other vessel or thing in which such poison is contained; and when sold or disposed of otherwise than under the prescription of a physician, the apothecary, druggist or other person selling or disposing of the same, shall note in a register, kept for that purpose, the name and residence of the person to whom such sale was made, the quantity sold and the date of such sale."

Any person offending herein shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars."

Passing one of the delivery windows at the Post Office, on Saturday, we overheard the following dialogue between the clerk in attendance and a dilapidated specimen of the "Green Isle":

Clerk.—(Holding up letter.)—Where do you live?
Pat.—I'm sure it's myself that's not married at all.

Where do you live? again inquired the clerk.

Pat.—I have three sisters living round here somewhere.

Clerk.—I don't wish to know any thing about your sisters, or whether you are married, but where do you live?

Pat.—By the howly St. Patrick, I don't live anywhere. I make boots out in the country.

An abbreviation not to be found in the books, is to be found on a tombstone in Dunkirk. The mourners intended to put an old aunt to sleep with the customary phrase: "Let her rest in peace," but the space on the stone gave out at the close of the word "her." The ready-witted epitapher, however, inserted the initials, and now the dear old lady sleeps beneath the laconic, but intelligent epitaph: "Let her r.i.p."

Material Alleged the Pope.—In Pittsburgh on Sunday week, a strong appeal for pecuniary aid for the Pope of Rome was made from the pulpit of the Cathedral, by Father O'Connor, which was responded to with great liberality—men, women and children eagerly rushing to deposit their donations upon the two tables, which were placed in front of the altar for that purpose. The amount realized was very considerable.

John J. Clifton, Esq., of Frederick city, had two valuable coats killed by lightning, during the storm on Thursday week.

A large number of western editors have had a "high old time" recently, in the way of a pleasure excursion. While in Washington city they visited the President. "Old Buck" gave them a very kind reception, and as is customary on such occasions, addressed them briefly. In the course of his remarks he said:—

"This is not a palace to be sure, as you have styled it, but it is altogether the people's, and the President himself who occupies it, is only the chief servant of the people. There is this peculiarity about the President, that he is elected by the people, and he owes no allegiance to any human power but the people. [Applause.] The duties of the President are hard, and I shall soon retire from them; and if the new President that is to come in, shall be as happy in assuming the duties of the office, as I am in laying them down, he will be fortunate indeed. Nevertheless, it seems that there will be no lack of men quite willing to endure the Presidency. [Laughter.] We are very likely to have candidates enough to represent all the isms known to the country. Nevertheless I am persuaded that the prevailing wish of the American people will be to cherish and preserve the Constitution as it is, and the Union—[Applause.] For my part, I should desire to draw no single breath beyond the existence of this our beloved Union. [Much applause.] I am pleased to see this assemblage together of so many of the editorial fraternity. I think its effect will be salutary on yourselves, in relieving your relations of that acrimony that has sometimes marked the press. I am reminded of an anecdote, but I know not whether I should relate—[Cries of "Tell it." "Go on."] It occurred when I was Minister to England. I was talking with a distinguished English Statesman, who said to me, 'Mr. Buchanan, I should infer from your newspaper, that the American people always choose out their greatest scoundrels and make them Presidents.' [Much laughter.] I replied that 'it did look so, but it was only a way we had to talk of each other thus—we really always didn't mean it.'"

Philadelphia, in point of population, is the second city in the Union, and in area, since the act of consolidation, which was passed in 1854, it is the largest. Its entire length, as per Elliot's survey, is 23 miles, and average breadth 5 1/2 miles; area, 1294 square miles, or 82,700 acres. The densely inhabited portion extends about 4 miles on the Delaware, from South-west north to Richmond, formerly Fort Richmond, and 24 miles on the Schuylkill, having a breadth between the two rivers, assuming South street, formerly the southern boundary of the city, to be the standard, of 21,098 feet, 9 inches. It contains within its limits 100,000 dwelling houses, 5,000 manufactories, 10,500 stores, 320 churches, 300 schools, 18 academies, 14 cemeteries, 9 public squares, 9 railroad depots and 60 fire engine houses.

The Chesapeake Fisheries.—This has been one of the most profitable seasons the fishermen have had for many years. At Mr. John Stump's shore, on the Susquehanna, on Tuesday night last, 50,000 herring were taken at 50¢ a haul. At Mr. James A. Lackland's fishery, on the Elk River side of Turkey point, 400,000 were taken at one haul. Osbourne, at the battery, Spertulla Island, caught 480,000 at one haul; and Bond is said to have caught 720,000 at one haul. All the other fisheries have done equally well in proportion to the capacity of the seines and the number of men employed. Nothing like it has been known for thirty years. One of these large schools of herrings, making their way to the head waters of the Chesapeake, are said to make a noise upon the water like the approach of a violent storm.—Cecil Democrat, 12th.

Challenge to the "Benicia Boy."—The Southern Confederacy, published at Atlanta, Ga., has been authorized by parties of well known integrity to announce that there resides at that place a native Georgian, who is quite willing and ready to fight the "Benicia Boy," or any other pugilist in the world, for \$10,000. According to the description given by the Confederacy, the new candidate for fistic honors will prove a formidable customer to any opponent. He is represented as a perfect Apollo in size and shape—being six feet one inch in height, and weighing two hundred and ten pounds—and as Hercules in strength. The challenge will remain open until August 8th. It is stipulated that the fight shall take place south of Mason and Dixon's line.

Steam City Passenger Car.—A steam city passenger car is about to be run from White Hall to Philadelphia. It is fitted up in its interior similarly to the horse car, the machinery being all under the car, the cylinders being attached to the bottom, in the rear of the front driving wheels, having the pistons connected in the same way as used in locomotives. Its propelling engine is sufficiently powerful to attain a speed of thirty miles an hour.

Remarkable Apes of a Rhode Island Man.—A correspondent of the Troy Advertiser, writing from Gratiot, in Rensselaer county, New York, gives an account of a native of Rhode Island, named James Warden, who has just deceased, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and twenty years.

Why is a man climbing up Mount Vesuvius like an Irishman who wishes to kiss his sweet-heart? Because he wants to get at the mouth of the crater.

Give me a kiss, dear girl. "I can't," she replied. "I don't mind lending you one, but I must have it returned to-morrow."

"Is your powder good?" "A barrel of it took five the other day, and before I could bring a bucket of water, half of it was burned up."

A young fellow proposed to a girl to New York, and she said: "I'll go, but I'll go with a life preserver." (Oh, you'll want it, won't you?) "Yes," she said, "I shall."

The Democratic National Convention.

Long prior to the assembling of the National Democracy in convention, at Charleston, the friends of the Union in all parts of the confederacy were anxiously looking forward, hopefully, yet not without an occasional cloud of doubt, to see this great and powerful party meet harmoniously and cordially, to adopt a platform broad enough for all lovers of our country to stand upon, and nominate standard bearers to the support of whom all could rally and follow to a glorious victory. Day after day when the Convention met they anxiously awaited the announcement of its proceedings and still hoped patriotism would conquer party spirit and local and personal prejudices, until the Convention in its wisdom adjourned to re-assemble in Baltimore, on the 18th of June. With the adjournment of the Convention their hopes grew stronger and have continued to grow more brilliant daily until hope has changed into confident expectation. It is true differences existed at Charleston, but not irreconcilable differences, and now, the Democracy of every State, north and south, are bound by every sense of duty and safety to re-assemble at Baltimore and make one more effort for the Union and the Constitution. From present appearances every State will be fully represented at Baltimore, and the delegates, having had time for deliberation and consultation with their constituents, will meet determined to decide everything but principle to secure union and harmony. This being the case we have every reason for expectation of happy results. Public sentiment is unanimous everywhere in one demand—"The National Democracy is the only barrier between fanaticism and the Constitution, the only national bond which binds the States together in a common sisterhood, and it must continue united—its harmony must and shall be preserved."

What though some sacrifices must be made? This was necessary at the time of the formation of the Constitution, and they were made. In every constitutional compromise to preserve the integrity of the Constitution and the Union of the States there sacrifices were necessary, and we cherish the memory of departed patriots, and delight to honor living statesmen because they unflinchingly made them. Now, more urgently than ever, it is demanded that some sacrifice shall be made for the Union and its attending blessings; and who will dare say it is not our duty to follow the illustrious examples of

THE COMPILER.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. HENRY D. FOSTER,
OF WESTMORELAND.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS:
Hon. George M. Klein, Hon. Richard Vaux.
DISTRICT ELECTORS:
1. Frederick A. Seward, 14. Isaac Rockwood.
2. Wm. C. Patterson, 15. Geo. D. Jackson.
3. Jos. Crockett, Jr., 16. John A. Ahl.
4. John G. Brenner, 17. Joel B. Danner.
5. G. W. Jacoby, 18. J. R. Crawford.
6. Chas. Kelley, 19. H. N. Lee.
7. Oliver P. James, 20. Josh. B. Howell.
8. David Schall, 21. N. B. Fetterman.
9. Joel Lettier, 22. Samuel Marshall.
10. S. S. Barbour, 23. Wm. Book.
11. Thos. H. Walker, 24. B. D. Hamlin.
12. S. S. Winchester, 25. Gaylord Church.
13. Jos. Laubach.

Sham Glory.

The telegraphs, which are almost all controlled by the Opposition, have trumped up "enthusiastic demonstrations" in ratification of the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin, from all quarters of the North. In very many instances these are the merest humbugs. Take Albany, for instance. Of that place it is published that the "wildest excitement prevailed"—that "the whole heavens were illumined with a red glare, while cannon were firing, music was playing, and the people shouting on State street and Broadway," for Lincoln and Hamlin!

Upon this the Albany Argus remarks: "This is cruel swaggery, and is trifling with the feelings and character of our Seward neighbors. We assure the public that they were not guilty of the impropriety of making merry at a funeral"—that of their favorite, Seward. "They were guilty of nothing of the kind. They simply fired a few guns, which are certainly allowable at funerals, (and were fired by the same keeper of the State Arsenal when John Brown was hung), and burned three tar barrels, the sombre smoke of which was in entire harmony with their feelings."

From this the public may judge how much credit can be given to the dispatches from other towns, in relation to the reception of the sectional nominations.

Seward's Friends Indignant.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes that the friends of Mr. Seward are annoyed and indignant at the treatment which their ablest man, and the founder and leader of the Republican party, has received in the Illinois wigwag. Mr. Seward, though he did not expect to be again cast aside for an unknown adventurer, must yet have regarded it as possible, for he had determined upon a course of action in that contingency. He had said that he would not remain longer in the Senate nor in public, and would withdraw in disgust from both.

He will not, of course, endorse the treachery of his party, by contributing to its success. Neither money nor enthusiasm will be brought out, in aid of Mr. Lincoln, by Mr. Seward's friends. Had Mr. Seward been nominated, the hills of New York would have clapped their hands, and though the contest would have been such as to convulse the State, yet the Seward party would have had the heart and courage and means to meet it.

If Mr. Seward was weak in Pennsylvania because of his ultra anti-slavery doctrines, Mr. Lincoln ought to be nowhere, for he announced the "irrepressible conflict" before Seward did—and is more ultra on that subject than Seward is or ever was.

The Platform as Amended.

After the platform of the Chicago Convention had been reported, it was adopted with two amendments. One was the addition of the preamble to the Declaration of Independence to the second resolution. The other was the striking out of the word "National" from the fourth resolution. In this resolution, the term "National Republican Party" was used. The proceedings inform us that "Judge Jessup moved to strike out the word 'National,' as that was not the name by which the party was properly known." The motion was carried, so that the convention has publicly acknowledged that the Republican party is what Democrats have always said it was—a sectional party, not national, but thoroughly sectional in its composition and aims.

The Carlisle Volunteer says, that HAMLIN, the nominee of the Republicans for Vice President, is, and always has been, an open and decided FREE-TRADE MAN! The Republicans of Pennsylvania profess great friendship and zeal for a protective tariff, but they always support free-traders for office. Thus, they nominated "free-trade Wilcox" for Governor in 1857, and now they nominate HAMLIN, another free-trader, for Vice President. What miserable hypocrisy. Let the people of the Old Keystone, who are honestly in favor of a protective tariff, think of these facts, and then act.

The sincere friends of Seward, Wade, Bates and Cameron are greatly chagrined at the nomination of Lincoln by the Chicago Convention, and many of them threaten to bolt.

The Double-Faced Tariff Resolution.

While the Republicans of Pennsylvania are rejoicing that the Chicago Convention adopted a resolution which they construe to be in favor of a Protective Tariff, the Free Trade Republicans endorse the same resolution as meaning to commend the principles of Free Trade, thus showing that it was intended to bear opposite constructions—to be for Protection in localities where a high tariff is popular, and against Protection where it is unpopular. The phraseology of the resolution is cunningly adapted to this double interpretation.

The New York Evening Post, the Free Trade organ of the Republican party, is entirely satisfied that the resolution means Free Trade. We make the following extract from its issue of Saturday week, which also endorses and commends the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin, and we invite the particular attention of Pennsylvania Protectionists to the construction the Post gives to the resolution which was passed to satisfy Pennsylvania:—

"The Twelfth of these resolutions is called in some of the Journals an approval of a higher tariff of duties. The Tribune seems to have fallen into the same mistake when it calls it a resolution in favor of a protective tariff. We have read the resolution several times over, and cannot find in it a single word in favor of raising the duties on imported goods, nor the slightest mention of the doctrine of protection. Favoritism to the manufacturers is no part of the policy it recommends to the adoption of the government."

That our readers may see for themselves that the zealous of protection have no excuse for pretending that the Chicago platform favors their policy of compelling the consumers of the country, the immense class of laborers, farmers, artisans, mechanics, shopkeepers, tradespeople of all sorts, to become tributaries to the lords of the mills, the owners of factories and forges and foundries and iron and coal mines—a species of slavery as detestable in principle as that which is founded on color,—we quote the resolution, and ask that it may be attentively considered:—

"Twelfth.—That while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation, commercial prosperity and independence."

Now read about heavier duties—they are two heavy already; not a syllable in commendation of the principle of taxing the farmer, as Randolph used to say, to help his neighbor set up a spinning-jenny. If that was what the Convention meant, it was easy to say it. If the taxes we pay are too low for the good of those who must pay them, the Convention could have said so in ten words; if it were intended to ask a restoration of old burdens for the benefit of the mill owners, the dictionary is full of plain English terms which would have expressed their meaning beyond the possibility of mistake.

What, then, has the Convention said in regard to this question? Simply that, as long as we provide a revenue for the support of the government, by laying duties on merchandise received from abroad, we should "adjust"—that is the word—we should adjust these duties with the greatest regard to fairness and equity, in such a manner as that every public interest of the country shall be unimpaired, and the policy of national exchanges is to be commended—meaning, of course the exchange of products between nations—which shall best promote the welfare of workmen and employers, farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, merchants and all other classes. Nothing of all this can be done by making iron dear; nothing of all this can be done by cutting off the supplies of coal from abroad, or restoring the heavy tax on imported woollens and cottons. When we talk of the "industrial interests" of the country, what do we mean? Not the ownership of a coal mine, or of a forge, or a cotton or woollen mill. Industry, properly speaking, is any form of labor, the multifarious occupations of those who warm their rooms with coal, and employ iron tools and wear cottons and woollens—people who pursue any sort of toil, however humble or isolated. These are the persons to be considered in the "adjustment" of duties—and the resolution adopted by the Chicago Convention is comprehensive enough to include them all. The landruss must have cheap and-iron, the farmer cheap clothing and cheap fuel, and the only way we can get them is by low duties. The system of national exchanges, by which this is best effected, is a system of reciprocal free trade.

This is the interpretation we put upon the resolution adopted at Chicago, and it is as fair a construction as any other. If any other construction be the fairer or truer one, then we do not belong to the party by which the resolution is adopted. If it was intended to adopt a resolution which should mean nothing distinct or positive, but should bear two constructions, then the Convention has done what was unworthy of the party whom it professes to represent, and we are ashamed of it. It would have become it better to be silent on that topic altogether.

The construction we have placed upon this resolution we shall hold to firmly. If the Republican party should elect a candidate, he must act on that construction, or he will soon find himself outnumbered by an opposition by which he will be overwhelmed.

Thus the object of the Chicago Convention in adopting this double-faced Tariff resolution will be attained. In sections where Free Trade is popular the construction of the Post will prevail, while in Pennsylvania and New Jersey a directly opposite construction be given, and the people told that the Chicago Convention committed the Republican party and candidates to the principle of

Protection to American industry. In this age of speedy communication, when one portion of the country soon finds out what is said and done in another portion, we doubt whether the fraud will serve the purpose for which it was devised.

Mr. Curtin Affiliating with Giddings at Chicago.

The character of a man is justly estimated by the company he keeps. After the nomination of Lincoln at Chicago, Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, appeared on the same platform with Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, to endorse the nomination. Giddings is well known as one of the most violent and uncompromising Abolitionists in the country, who has done as much to create and promote this anti-slavery agitation as any other man in the land—his long Congressional career was devoted entirely to the encouragement of Abolition fanaticism—he has uttered the most fearful imprecations against the South, rivaling in ferocity those of Garrison and Phillips—he has repeatedly declared within the past year that he and his followers in the Western Reserve would not support any man not known to be a sound and radical Republican, untainted with moderate or conservative views. The nomination of Lincoln, a man of the same extreme stamp, proved entirely satisfactory to Giddings. He appeared on the platform and endorsed Lincoln without the slightest hesitation—and he was followed by Mr. Curtin, the "People's Party" candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania—Mr. Curtin who has hesitated to avow himself a Republican—the same Mr. Curtin who could not support Fremont in 1856, and who professes to be opposed to the radicalism of the Republican party. This association (remarks the Patriot and Union) with the most bloody and vindictive Abolitionist in the West is a beautiful commentary upon Mr. Curtin's professions of moderation. He seems to have forgotten the part he was to play in his joy at the election of the plots he went to Chicago to promote, and in the first flush of excitement following successful treachery, he embraced old Giddings and shouted congratulations from the same platform at the nomination of a candidate who has surpassed even Seward in anti-slavery fanaticism. Since Mr. Curtin has recognized Giddings as a friend and fellow worker in the same cause, we hope that he will not come back to Pennsylvania and labor to play the role of moderation any longer. It will be the worse for him if he does, for after his performance at Chicago, that man must be blind and deaf who does not know that he is a Republican and nothing less—a Republican of the Giddings-Lincoln "irrepressible conflict" school.

The Republican Nominee.

When four years ago the Republican party sacrificed to expediency by nominating Colonel Fremont, they were supposed to have done a reckless thing, and, experience in November proved the supposition to be correct.—Nobody, therefore, would have expected the party to repeat the experiment in a more extravagant form. Yet they have done this in choosing Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, as their Presidential candidate in the coming contest.—It is emphatically, and above all questions, a nomination eminently "not fit to be made." Col. Fremont had, perhaps, some claims of qualification for the office, and in his record he was a pioneer, pioneer, possessed elements of popularity that were made the most of in the canvass. Lincoln possesses neither. A year ago he was unknown out of his own State, and all his recent reputation rests upon his popularity as a stump orator in canvassing Illinois as the Republican opponent to Mr. Douglas's return to the Senate, when he succeeded in carrying the State by the popular vote, though Mr. Douglas secured a majority in the Legislature. His record as a public man is brief and obscure. He was born in Kentucky in 1808, received a limited education, adopted the profession of the law, was a captain in the Black Hawk war, at one time postmaster of a small village, four times elected to the Legislature, and a representative in Congress from Illinois for one term, from 1847 to 1849. His private record is that of a third rate district politician, not, at one time at least in his life, very particular in his associations or correct in his moral habits.—The selection of a man of such a record, to the exclusion of Seward, Wade, Bates, Fessenden and others, whose nomination would at least have been entitled to respect, is an insult as gratifying as its accomplishment appears inexplicable. We cannot see how any amount of party management can overcome the general feeling of disgust which its announcement must create with the masses.

The nomination seems to have been brought about by the clamorous outside pressure exerted by the friends of Mr. Lincoln, Chicago being his home, and the determination of Mr. Seward's opponents to kill him off at all risks. The nomination makes "no appeal to the conservative wing of the party. Mr. Lincoln's position on all political questions being quite as radical as that of Mr. Seward, whilst in point of personal elevation of character and intellectual ability there is no comparison possible between the two men. Mr. Lincoln has some local popularity in the North-west, and has undoubtedly been selected with a view to the possible nomination of Mr. Douglas, but in Pennsylvania and New Jersey he will be a load too heavy for any party to bear.

"Lincoln also opposed the Mexican war, and declared it unconstitutional and wrong, and voted against the bill granting 100 acres of land to the volunteers."

Lincoln's Congressional career was an inglorious one throughout, and he was confined to political oblivion for years. He is a man known more by his defeats than his successes; and his career in this respect is to be completed by a crowning defeat in 1860.

LOCAL NEWS.

There will be preaching in the United Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, at 10 o'clock, on Sabbath morning, the 30th of June.

A Union Sabbath School is about being organized, under the most flattering prospects, at New Chester, this county. Upwards of forty dollars have been collected, without much effort, towards the formation of a library and towards the wants of the School, and more can be raised when needed. Several young gentlemen in the place manifest great interest in the undertaking, but where all do their best it might seem ungenerous to individualize. Success to their efforts!

NEW CHURCH.—The Methodist E. Congregation is making a vigorous effort towards the erection of a new church edifice, on the old site, in East Middle street. The subscriptions thus far, are told, are quite encouraging, and the confident expectation is entertained that a sufficient sum will soon be had to justify the commencement of the work.

MAMMOTH CATTLE.—Nine of the extraordinary fine cattle noticed in our columns, some time ago, as being fed by DANIEL GEISELMAN, Esq., of Union township, have been purchased by JACOB RAFFENSPERGER, Esq., of Butler township, and they were taken through our place the other day to the residence of the latter. They attracted a large share of attention, as such a sight is not to be had every day.—The live weight of the heaviest was upwards of 1800 pounds, and the whole lot averaged between 1400 and 1500. They were a most beautiful "drome," all squarely built and "rolling fat." Such beasts are not often slaughtered in our county, and Mr. Raffensperger deserves credit for purchasing them for the consumption of the region.

The forest deer of all Mr. Geiselman keeps, to feed a while yet, and if he has no luck with him, will show that Adams county is not behind, in cattle feeding as in many other respects, the hoisting counties around us.

ADAMS COUNTY BUTTER.—We may safely venture to say that there is not a county in the Commonwealth that produces better butter than Adams, and few, if any, that make more of it, in proportion to territory. Here is what was produced last year on a moderately sized farm: Mr. JEREMIAH HENNING, of Steelton township, from April 23, 1859, to April 7, 1860, sold 1,092 pounds of butter, amounting to \$204.65—and this, of course, beside the butter and cream used in the family, which was not a little. For a few months of the time six cows were milked, and for the balance seven, and sometimes eight. It may thus be seen that a large portion of the "ready cash" brought into the county, is due to the labors of its industrious and thrifty house-wives, to whom we cannot award too much praise.

FENDISH.—A cow belonging to JEREMIAH HENNING, (colored), of this place, was taken from the stable on Monday morning last, by some fiend, who is presumed had a personal grudge with him, and cut in a horrible manner. She was found in the morning south of town with a large gash in the flank and one in the abdomen, through which the intestines protruded in a bulk of considerable size. The cow is still living. Suspicion rests upon a colored man by the name of WOODS, who has been arrested and committed to prison to await further investigation.

ANOTHER STORM.—We were visited on Monday evening with another violent storm of rain, accompanied with heavy thunder, vivid lightning and some hail. A few miles south of town a considerable amount of hail fell—some of it was as large as a walnut. Also in the neighborhood of Bendersville the storm was very heavy. The barn of Mr. JONAS ERMES, near that place, was struck by lightning, shattering the one end of the barn considerably and killing a cow. Strange to say no other damage was done.—Star.

Now, that the warm summer months are upon us, we take particular pleasure in directing the attention of the public to the Ice Cream Saloon of Mr. E. H. MOXSON, next door to the Post Office. Mr. M. has gone to considerable expense and trouble in having his rooms fitted up, and his facilities now for accommodating the public are better than ever before. He has a large Ladies' Saloon up stairs and a Gentlemen's Saloon below. He is accommodating and his guests cannot fail to feel comfortable. The Ice Cream, Cakes, Meats, Mineral Water and other refreshments, it is conceded upon the part of all, cannot be beaten. He is prepared to furnish parties, families or individuals, with Ice Cream, &c., in quantities large or small, upon the shortest notice. Give him a call.

The scoop shovel bonnets are becoming quite popular in this borough. Not long ago you couldn't see a woman's bonnet for her face; presently you won't be able to see her face for her immense bonnet.

"A Searching Lens in vain. You'll say her features down a Leghorn Lane."

GODBY'S LADY'S BOOK.—Godey for June carries us forward a fortnight into the summer, and gives us the cool and refreshing news of the season. The contents of the number are of the usual quality, quantity and variety. Godey is one of the most acceptable family visitors.

The Wesleyan (colored) Church edifice, on Long Lane, is undergoing repairs, and will be much improved in its exterior appearance, as well as its comfort interiorly.

"P. M.—The New Yorkers say the Democrats will now unite on Mr. Seymour; that the battle-field will be transferred to New York, and things would have been different with Mr. Seward for nominee."

The above is from the Chicago special correspondent of the Tribune, on the night after the nomination of Lincoln by the Republican Convention. We have little doubt, says the New York Journal of Commerce, that in a contest in this State between Mr. Lincoln and any popular satisfactory candidate of the Democratic party, the former would encounter a disastrous defeat. Ex-Governor Seymour would distance "honest old Abe," as the Republicans delight to call him, in New York, and we are not sure that other names may not be mentioned, which would do the same thing. New Yorkers would not allow a nominee of their own to be beaten by an old third-rate Republican, even if he can "split rails and maul Democrats."

State Encampment.—Probability of its being held at York.—We copy the following from a late number of the Harrisburg Telegraph:—

We hear it rumored that a State Military Encampment will be held near York, sometime during the month of September. The location is a pleasant one, and easy of access by railway, from all parts of the State. If properly managed, we have no doubt the encampment will be a creditable affair.

Report of the Survey of a Railroad from Chambersburg to Gettysburg.

To Messrs. Eyster, McAdams, Goddard, Howson, Baughman, Stevens, and others of the Committee.

GETTYSBURG.—Previous to entering upon a detailed description of the results of the survey recently made between Chambersburg and the Graded State Work, or "The Tape Worm," permit us to state the object of this preliminary examination.

This route had been actually surveyed about the time the railroad survey from Chambersburg to Pittsburg was run by Hother Hage, Esq., and has since been considered the most feasible in affording natural facilities for the construction of a good railroad, as well as leading in the right direction of the said western extension; and as at this time there is an imperative demand for a direct railroad connection with Baltimore and Cumberland Valley, the people along this contemplated road have thought it expedient to have such examination made, as would reveal the nature of a railroad passage through the mountain at this point.

The maximum grade of the former survey was much lower than is used now, where by increasing the grade the length may be shortened and many curves avoided.

Having no instruction from you in regard to the maximum grade and minimum curvature, we have endeavored to find a route for a road of such length, grades, curvature, &c., as deemed to be best adapted to the surface of the ground passed over, and to meet the want of a rapid and cheap transportation.

Finding the lowest summit between Gettysburg and Chambersburg to be the dividing ridge near Piller's, that separates the head waters of the Conowing creek from those of Conococheague, and finding the difference of altitude between this summit and the low ground at Caledonia Furnace, it was discovered that by passing the Furnace at a practical elevation, this summit could be reached with a moderate grade. From this summit it was attempted to run a line to one of the ravines that lead to Marsh Creek, but was found impracticable in descending.

To follow Conowing creek would add greatly to the distance, and from being so far out of the right course would render it unprofitable to connect with "The Tape Worm" this side of Gettysburg.

An experimental line was then run starting near the Turnpike on the summit that divides the head of Conococheague and a branch of Marsh creek, and keeping near the building of Deardoff, along the north side of the hollow and southern slope of the mountain, passing an abrupt projection from the mountain, opposite the fourteenth mile stone, with a deep cut.—Keeping along the side of the mountain near Mr. Muterspaugh's and Dittman's dwellings to a point opposite Hilltown. The features of this side of Marsh creek are all good except the grade which from the rapid descent the mountain falls off, which is made impracticably high. From Hilltown on nearly a straight line the survey was continued over favorable ground and with easy grades, passing near the saw mill of P. Skoll, and grist mill of Mr. Mandorff and uniting with "The Tape Worm" where it intersects the Turnpike at the dwelling of Mr. A. Heintzelman. There is no doubt of a carry a proper grade a sufficient distance to get down on the side of the creek except what would incur the necessity of making objectionable curves.

Returning to the same summit near the Turnpike and with the plan of adopting a short Tunnel, another line was run, diverging from the Turnpike at Corvett's Tavern and passing down the other side of the stream and curving to the right on a parallel with the stream following the gorge to the Poplar Springs and "Kate Campbell's" Cabin, where, crossing the stream and passing over excellent ground for the location of a road, in the direction of Kuhn's saw mill, leaving the Turnpike about fifty yards to the North, and coming around the hill, near Kuhn's barn, and keeping above the Willow Springs farm, crossing the Turnpike and to the head of the hollow that leads to Cashtown, crossing the Turnpike again near the house of T. Braiger, thence on a straight line in the direction of J. Mickle's, then turning to the left and keeping the high ground between the waters of Black Run and the stream that flows from the mountain, near Cashtown, and over very favorable ground this line connects with "The Tape Worm" near Geo. Dittenehoffer's and Henry Heischer's, at a distance of near six miles from Gettysburg.

From this brief description of the experience of this line you can form an idea of the general features of this Gap.

The head of a branch of Marsh creek rises a short distance from the summit and flows through the Gap at Cashtown, in the direction of Gettysburg. On the opposite side of the hill Conococheague rises and flows through Caledonia Gap, in the direction of Chambersburg. The hill at Newman's is a sharp thin ridge with narrow top and steep on the eastern side, and can be approached through these opposite Gaps with a good road from either side.

The preliminary line we have been led to report will serve as a base survey for the present purpose of ascertaining the practicability of a direct railroad to Gettysburg. Starting at Gettysburg over "The Tape Worm" to the said Dittenehoffer's, thence with a grade of from sixty to sixty-six feet to the mile, (the grade is somewhat less on curve than on tangent lines) to J. Mickle's, thence to the tunnel seventy-five to eighty feet per mile, passing through the hill with a tunnel eight hundred yards in length, we begin to descend with sixty feet per mile to Greenwood, keeping on to the north side of the Turnpike to the old Gate-house, thence to the School-house above the Forge, over favorable ground to the new Gate House, crossing the Turnpike, and on a straight line, passing between the house and barn of Mr. Wm. Mentzer, strike Fayetteville about two hundred yards north of the Turnpike, thence on nearly a straight line to Chambersburg, passing the country seat of Hon. Geo. Chambers, the dwellings of Messrs. Ebersole and Palmer, near the Poor House and coming into Chambersburg on the street that leads in front of the jail and new public school building.

The grade from Greenwood to Fayetteville is fifty-two feet per mile; to Chambersburg it is considerably less per mile. There are several points where it will be better to deviate from this line in making the location. To avoid a deep cut at Cashtown, the road can be carried around above Hilltown and connect opposite Mr. Brough's. Several other places would be noticed if our present limits permitted.

The whole distance from Gettysburg to Chambersburg by this route is twenty-six miles—twenty miles to construct.

The hill at Newman's is not steep enough on the west side to be profitable for tunneling of the length mentioned above, but can be overcome by increasing the grade on this side or the length on both sides so much as to require a tunnel of about three hundred yards only.—These points, however, can be decided by careful estimates from thorough instrumental examination.

This contemplated road will pass through a section of country lying between the Pennsylvania Central Railroad on the North and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the South, which

has no outlet to the Eastern or Western markets but that afforded by transverse branches to one of these improvements. In the same manner of the Central road, this road leads from our county town to that of an adjoining county, from which and from the many intermediate points there will be a large local business, both in freight and passengers. The various productions of the fertile soil, the rich quality of the iron ore and the abundance of the good limestone of this valley will furnish and increase the local traffic.

But none the less important are the coal and lumber in estimating the through business of this only unchartered hiatus of the Great Southern Pennsylvania Railroad. This road when completed will bring the valuable Broad Top coal field one hundred and thirty miles nearer to the market of Chambersburg, than the present Railroad. The distance by the H. & B. T. R. is, and Penn'a. R. R., are from the Report of the B. T. Co. The distance by the O. & Y. R. R. is from Rapp's Traveller's Guide.—The distance by the Southern Pennsylvania Route is from the report of the S. V. & B. T. R. R. Co., and from other reliable sources. The analysis and comparison with other coal prove this to be adapted to the manufacture of iron—as a steam generator it is of the best quality.

So various and important are the kinds of through and local business that will flow to your road, that it will be remunerative, and being a direct line will successfully compete with other routes. Respectfully submitted,

J. DOWSEY,
J. B. McLENNAN.

Fayetteville, May, 1860.

JUST PUBLISHED.—The LIFE OF THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE, WIFE OF NAPOLEON I. BY OCTAVIUS HARTLEY, Author of Life of Col. David Crockett, "Col. Daniel Boone," &c., &c., with a splendid Portrait engraved on steel. One Volume, 12 mo., cloth, 377 pages. Price \$1.00. And upon receipt of the book, with 21 cents additional for postage, a copy of the Book, together with a handsome present, worth from 50 cents to \$1.00, will be sent to any address in the United States.

From the Preface.—The Empress Josephine was one of the most remarkable of all the extraordinary characters who rose into conspicuous public positions in consequence of the French Revolution. Wonderful were the events of her life. With the kindest and most affectionate of human hearts, she united the sternest principles of rectitude and a comprehensive genius.

In political foresight, her superiority to Napoleon is now universally recognized. Had he listened to her admonitions, his fall might have been averted. It is worthy of notice that this political foresight and ability has been inherited by her descendants—two of whom, Napoleon III. and Pedro II. respectively the present Emperors of France and of Brazil, are among the ablest sovereigns now reigning in the world.

The events of Josephine's life, and remarkable traits of character which she displayed amidst the most amazing vicissitudes of fortune, afford not only an exceedingly interesting, but a highly instructive lesson to all who read her biography. In this respect her career, taken as a whole, may challenge comparison with that of any other historical personages in history.

Josephine constantly looked to the glory of France and the fame of her husband as the two most desirable objects. When Napoleon desired to perpetuate his dynasty by a second marriage which might yield him a male heir to his throne, Josephine nobly sacrificed her own feeling to what she was told might eventuate to the advantage of France. In his adversity this true woman forgot not but her happy years of wedded love—remembered not that she had been repudiated, but that she was unfortunate.

We have freely drawn upon various authors, who have recorded anecdotes and traits of Josephine, as related to them, with the tender regret of affection, which too late recognized her full value, by Napoleon himself, in his closing years, and it is hoped that the book will be found reliable as well as entertaining. Full of truth, yet it is the very Romance of Biography. A copy of the above book, with a handsome Gift, worth from 50 cents to \$1.00, will be sent to any person in the United States, upon receipt of \$1.00, and 21 cents to pay postage, by addressing the publisher, who is desirous of calling your attention to his liberal method of transacting business, viz:—

With Each Book that is bought at his Establishment, a Present is given—worth from Fifty Cents to One Hundred Dollars.

The Presents are of good quality and of the best Manufacture, and comprise a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Plated Ware, Silk Dress Patterns, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c., too numerous to detail. The book is sent to you free of expense, and one trial will assure you that the best place in the country to buy books is at the large and reliable gift book establishment of GEORGE G. EVANS, Publisher, and Originator of the Gift Book, Philadelphia, No. 439 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

We notice that some of the ardent supporters of Mr. Douglas are inclined to denounce and abuse Democrats who do not believe it is good policy to nominate that gentleman for the Presidency. Such a course is not well calculated to advance the chances of Mr. Douglas, nor to secure his election in case he is nominated. So far, the friends of Mr. Douglas have done a good share of the talking. His claims have been pushed to the extreme of propriety. Those Democrats at the North who have not believed that he was the best man for the nomination at the present time, have kept rather quiet, content with the development of facts. They have treated Mr. Douglas and his friends with courtesy, and stood ready to aid in his election, provided he could unite the party strength in the nomination. But a meeting of the National Convention, 57 ballots, and the expressed feelings of the delegates of a large portion of the Union, have satisfied many Democrats that Mr. Douglas cannot unite the party strength, and that he should not be nominated.

The claim that there is a combination to crush out Senator Douglas by those who oppose his nomination is of no account. As well might it be claimed that there is a combination on the part of Senator Douglas's friends to crush out Hunter, Guthrie, Lane and others. Democrats have a right to their preferences, and till nominations are made, it is legitimate to express those preferences, either for or against candidates.—No man holds the Democratic party in his hand. The party belongs to no man. It makes such nominations as it pleases in its own way.—Hartford (Ct.) Times.

It has been determined to hold a grand military encampment near Frederick, Md., on the 3d of September next, to continue several days.

Menallen Agricultural Club.

SATURDAY, May 19, 1860.
Capt. JOHN BURKMAN, Chairman.
The following memoranda in honor of adopted:

Through the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, one of our worthy Vice Presidents, Wm. Bender, has been suddenly and unexpectedly called from our midst—from time to eternity.—Deeply expressive of our sympathy and regret, we would say that we have lost a valuable member and devoted friend to the interests of the Club.

Resolved, That a record of this resolution be entered on the minutes of the Society, as a lasting memento of respect.

The Chair then announced a readiness to hear any subject of interest discussed, when

Mr. Wilson said he had observed one thing with regard to feeding stock: in many cases farmers could make more out of an animal in six months than in one year by feeding the same amount in six months that they usually lengthen out to a year—in short, they should double the amount of stock they keep. A member wished to hear the opinion of the Society on the best mode of applying lime—as to time and quantity.

W. B. Wilson—Would put it on soil before corn—should be in a floury state when applied—would not let it lay on large heaps long, as is often done—about 30 to 40 bushels per acre.

Wm. Peters—Would plough early in fall for corn—spread on the lime before winter closes in—amount 40 to 50 bushels per acre. In one instance had applied 75 and 100 bushels respectively, on a portion of a field—balance about 45—could see little difference in his crop till in grass several times—the action of the heavy limed portion was then more marked, but had been a dead investment in part for a time—the same amount applied at twice would have been a saving of interest on present capital.

C. Griest, Sr.—Thinks 'no injury could accrue from an application of 50 to 60 bushels, yet it would be economy to put it on at twice, 3 or 4 years apart, if that quantity (30 bushels) was equally spread over all the land, would be sufficient for one application.

President said he had applied lime ever since it was practical—would put on 50 or 60 bushels per acre, in a floury state.

W. B. Wilson—Said without doubt lime is the main fertilizer of utility—now within the reach of all the farmers of this country. Some years ago the farmers hereabouts often went to Cumberland county to buy flour to take off their own harvests; now we send off large quantities of produce every year. There are cases within his remembrance where whole farms did not produce more than one acre does now. Land that is already improved might be limed heavier than poor land, as there is more vegetable matter for it to act upon.

President thinks 60 bushels not too much per acre, at least for some sections of the county; for instance, heavy clay soil or even red slate.

C. Griest, Sr.—Said it is a fact well known that crops, clover, wheat, &c., do not consume, in their growth, more than a certain per cent. of lime, no matter how much the soil contains. This being the case, the lime brought to immediate use would be absorbed by upon porous rock and soil.

Geo. Peters remarked that large farmers seldom lime a large portion of their farms at once; therefore, where they apply 100 bushels per acre it would be a wiser course to spread it over two or three.

C. Griest, Sr.—It has been said that lime will render a compact soil more friable, and compact a light soil. Last year it is already improved by lime from experience—believe guano can be used to advantage in reclaiming worn down soil—clay land would be an exception—clover can be set at once by guano.

W. B. Wilson said applying guano was like giving an opiate to alleviate pain; it generally left the farm a little worse than it found it; now a large crop could be got off the poorest land by applying two or three hundred pounds of guano, but its effect does not exceed one crop and its use is a drain on the country.

Geo. Peters thought it could be used to advantage in reclaiming worn down soil, yet when we note present prices of produce it will hardly be remunerative at \$60 per ton. Farmers would better turn their attention to saving and making manures than to buy expensive fertilizers, often of doubtful quality.

C. Griest, Sr.—A friend of worn down soil—said of light texture come under his treatment several years ago—it was too poor to produce poverty guano. He applied guano to wheat, got a crop that paid for the guano, had clover well set, applied lime for corn and now has it in a fair state of cultivation.

The Smithsonian Report of 1858 has been received by the Society, a favor of the Secretary, Prof. J. Henry.

Our Chairman exhibited a specimen of an apple named "Menallen," just being brought to notice, said to be superior to any other long keeping variety cultivated in this section under the name of which its notice was brought about and the appearance of the specimen, fruit growers will wait anxiously to have it further tested.

Adjourned to meet on 2d of June, at 3 P. M. F. W. COOK, Sec'y.

Great Tornado at Cincinnati—Serious Damage and Loss of Life.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—The most destructive tornado ever known in this country, passed over this city yesterday afternoon. It came from the north-west, at about two miles rapid, rushing forward with fearful rapidity, accompanied with thunder and lightning, and torrents of rain. Houses were demolished or unroofed in many parts of the city, and property to the value of half a million was destroyed. A great many persons were injured, and six were killed. Among the buildings injured was the New Commercial Office, which was blown down, and carried off the distance of a square. Part of the roof of the walls fell through the flooring, and injured many persons. The steeple of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church was blown down. Most all the public buildings, school houses, and churches in the city, besides many private buildings, had their roofs blown off or were otherwise damaged. The telegraph wires were prostrated in every direction.

cutting off until to-day all communication with distant parts.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—The Dayton Railroad is covered with a forest of fallen timber. The country along the Miami Railroad, between here and Loveland, has suffered terribly. The Railroad depot and other buildings at Loveland are demolished. Also the railroad shop at Lawrenceburg.

The Roman Catholic Seminary at Brighton was unroofed. Also the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Cumminsville.

The road between Cumminsville and Brighton is covered with trees torn up by the roots.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—The morning papers are filled with accounts of the storm. It is supposed to have extended from Louisville to Marietta, following the course of the river. The damage done is estimated at about one million dollars. All the towns and villages on the river above this have suffered severely. Thirty-six pairs of coal boats are known to have sunk and over 100 lives are lost. All the steamboats on the river are more or less injured. At Louisville and New Albany the storm was not so disastrous as in this vicinity, but a great many houses are unroofed and trees and fences blown down.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.—A tornado, the most violent ever experienced, passed over this city to-day. Houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, and considerable other damage done.

Two men were killed and several wounded.

On the river a fleet of coal boats were sunk, and a number of steam boats damaged and wrecked.

ABRAM AND HANNIBAL.—The candidate for President, Abram Lincoln, is an uneducated man—a vulgar politician, and a man of no account. He is worth mentioning in the practical duties of statesmanship, and only noted for some very unpopular votes which he gave while a member of Congress. In politics he is as rabid an abolitionist as John Brown himself, but without the old man's courage. Lincoln talks about going to Kentucky to preach anti-slavery doctrines, but does not do it. He launches his fulminations upon the South from the safe platform of the Cooper Institute, at twenty-five cents per head. The Republican editors already complain bitterly of the task before them. They accept the nominations, of course, but swallow them with a very bad grace. Their conduct reminds one of a man whistling in a graveyard at midnight. They say we have nothing to go upon; we must keep continually singing the changes upon "honest old Abe" till November; and that is the beginning and the end of everything.

Mr. Hamlin, who was put on the ticket by New York, and is maliciously insinuated with the intention of killing it altogether, is a man of respectable abilities, but he does not give the nominations a particle of strength where they need it most, namely, in the Central States, in which the heat of the battle is to be fought.

As to the respect of this miraculous mouse which the Chicago mountain has brought forth, nothing could be more discouraging. The cheers which went up from the shores of Lake Michigan find no answering response on the Atlantic coast, nor in the interior of the great Central States. The nomination of Lincoln first surprised every one; now it fills the Republicans with dismay and the Democrats with delight. The latter forget their own troubles while exulting over the stupidity of their enemies, who have given themselves over, bound hand and foot, self-sacrificing victims for the sacrifice.

THE PUBLIC BLESSING which is now universally admitted to exist in No. 1 of the Pills and Phoenix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their action on the system, which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, biliousness, and other affections, night fevers, head aches, constipation, rheumatism, nervousness, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexion, soon find their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicines now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 235 Broadway, N. Y., and by S. S. Forney, Agent, Gettysburg.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY—DR. JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS, prepared from a prescription by Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, this well known medicine is no turgid humbug, but a safe and sure cure for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. To Mary Ann Laura it is indebted for its life. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on 2d page of pamphlet are well observed.

For further particulars get a pamphlet of the agent.

N. B.—51 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 30 pills by return of mail.

T. W. DRYOT & CO., Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia. A. D. BUEHLER, Agent, Gettysburg.

THE PUBLIC BLESSING which is now universally admitted to exist in No. 1 of the Pills and Phoenix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their action on the system, which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, biliousness, and other affections, night fevers, head aches, constipation, rheumatism, nervousness, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexion, soon find their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicines now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 235 Broadway, N. Y., and by S. S. Forney, Agent, Gettysburg.

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Mr. Editor:—I would respectfully suggest the name of HENRY A. PICKENS, Esq., as a fit and suitable candidate to be supported for the office of Reclamation, at our next general election. In thus recommending him, I think I express the wishes and sentiments of many others. This announcement is made wholly without the knowledge of Mr. Pickens, but believing that should the County Convention place his name on the ticket for said office, that he would consent to serve the public if they thought proper to elect him.

Enigmas sent in for publication must be accompanied by the answers—otherwise they cannot appear.

Adjournment of Congress.—The House on Monday decided, by a large vote, to adjourn sine die on the 18th of June.—This will make the next month a very active one, but it will assuredly pass over to the next session the Pacific railroad, the Pacific telegraph, the homestead, probably, and the overland mail route bill. The tariff has a chance in the Senate, which chamber will probably continue in session beyond that date.

The steamship Adriatic, which arrived at New York on Saturday week made one of the quickest trips on record, having accomplished the passage over the Atlantic in nine days and seventeen hours.

Here's Hotel, at Harrisburg, has changed hands. Mrs. Herr, who has conducted the house since her husband's death, retires, and is succeeded by Mr. Breunhorst, of Somerset county.

Mrs. Cunningham (self-styled widow of Dr. Burdell) and her two daughters arrived in San Francisco on the 30th in the Synora. A passenger in the same vessel says she has gone there in the hope of finding the peace and quiet which the papers and public of New York would not allow her to enjoy here.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Superior Flour	5 00
Flour	3 75
White Wheat	20 to 23
Red Wheat	1 15
Corn	62
Rye	78
Oats	65
Barley	65
Plaster of Paris	6 25
Flour ground, per bag	1 00

BAITIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	5 50 to 5 62
Wheat	1 30 to 1 40
Rye	68 to 72
Oats	38 to 42
Clover Seed	4 50 to 4 75
Timothy Seed	3 25 to 3 50
White Wheat	8 00 to 8 10
Hops, per hundred	7 00 to 8 00
Hay	15 00 to 19 00
Whiskey	21 to 22
Gum, Peruvian, per ton	62 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	5 00
Do. from stores	5 00
Wheat	1 10 to 1 25
Rye	68
Corn	60
Oats	38
Timothy Seed	4 50
Plaster	6 25

YORK—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	5 00
Do. from stores	6 00
Wheat	1 15 to 1 25
Rye	68
Corn	60
Oats	38
Clover Seed	4 25
Timothy Seed	6 50

Orphan's Court Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will be offered at Public Sale, at the public house of J. E. Smith, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on Saturday, the 30th day of June next, the following real estate, viz: A TRACT OF WOODLAND, containing 4 Acres and 128 Perches, situate in Hamilton township, in said county, adjoining lands of Peter Smith, Joseph and Solomon Miller, and others. The land is well covered with thriving timber, mostly chestnut.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on Mr. Singley, residing near the above land.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., and terms made known by PETER SMITH, Executor of Rachel Smith, dec'd.

By the Court—H. G. Wolf, Clerk.

May 28, 1860.

Norbeck & Martin.

HAVE just received from the city the largest stock of GROCERIES they have ever offered to the public—Sugars, Syrups, Coffees, Cocoa, Tea, Rice, Spices, &c., &c., embracing all varieties, at all prices, the lowest the market will afford. Also Brooms, Brushes, and Markets' Tins, Oils, Candles, &c., in short, everything to be found in a first class Grocery at low prices.

The Flour and Feed business is continued, with a steady increase. The highest market prices paid and the smallest profits asked. The public are invited to examine our call and for terms made known by NORBECK & MARTIN, Corner of Baltimore and High streets.

May 21, 1860.

Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Notion Store, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, where the public will constantly find, selling cheap as the cheapest, SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Tea, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate, Brooms and Brushes; Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee, Essence of Coffee, Scotch Herring, Candles, Soaps, Salt, Cotton Bats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons, with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited.

LYDIA C. NORBECK.

May 21, 1860.

Joseph Hoover.

NEW BRIDGE, Gettysburg, makes NEW BRIDGES, and repairs old ones, all done cheaply and in the best manner. Try his work. He feels satisfied that it will please.

NEW AND HAT BOXES always on hand—as well as paper Boxes for other purposes. Cheap.

May 21, 1860.

Removal.

NEW SALOON—GEO. E. ECKENROD has removed his Oyster establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage. TURTLE SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIGS' FEET, TRIBE, BOLLER and FRIED EGGS, ICE CREAM, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER can always be had.

G. E. ECKENROD.

April 2, 1860.

Merchants' Hotel.

NORTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

C. McKibbin & Son, Proprietors.

April 2, 1860.

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the next Election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB BUSHMAN.

Mountpleasant twp., May 28, 1860.

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

HENRY G. GARR.

Gettysburg, April 9, 1860.

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

HENRY G. WOLF.

April 9, 1860.

Clerk of the Courts.

AT the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

JOHN EICHHOLTZ.

Butler tp., April 2, 1860.

Register and Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

ANDREW W. FLEMING.

Gettysburg, April 23, 1860.

Register and Recorder.

THROUGH the solicitations of numerous friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

WILLIAM OVERDELL.

Readersville, April 2, 1860.

Sheriff.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.—I, Fellow-citizen, offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Cumberland tp., March 19, 1860.

Sheriff.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.—I, Fellow-citizen, offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

JACOB TROXEL.

Gettysburg, March 26, 1860.

Sheriff.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.—I, Fellow-citizen, offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

MICHAEL B. MILLER.

Mountpleasant tp., April 16, 1860.

Sheriff.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.—I, Fellow-citizen, offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

SAMUEL WOLF.

Abbotstown, March 26, 1860.

Sheriff.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.—I, Fellow-citizen, offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

PETER ORENDOURF.

Mountjoy tp., May 14, 1860.

E. Ball's.

REAPER AND MOWER FOR 1860.—I am manufacturing 100 of these machines this year, which I offer to the public. All I ask of those wishing to purchase machines, is to give me a trial. I am a native of the State, and I know the value of the machine. I saw an advertisement in "The York Pennsylvania" of last week, that almost astonished me. I think it is a very good one, but I am not in a position to say so. I have been hard at work in making such a very good one, and I am sure it is the best of the kind. The old saying is, "a kicked dog will howl," and I think it is a very good one. He states that the machine made last year, and sold on trial, made a great deal of work. We have them lying around the shop, but not in the fence corners, as our friend writes. I have not yet got a good one to represent. But he says he has the machine. It is not. Mr. Shireman is aware of it; and it is hoped he will not therefore state that which he has not said. I frankly deny making the machine last year—I do not ask any person to take my word for it, but rather that question. And as to the machine having sold for \$1000, I think it is a very good one. I presume it is so, but remember, he got "some four years since." Farmers, beware—the machine has been improved since that time; at least it is very common to improve it. I have not yet got a good one to represent. But he says he has the machine. It is not. Mr. Shireman is aware of it; and it is hoped he will not therefore state that which he has not said. I frankly deny making the machine last year—I do not ask any person to take my word for it, but rather that question. And as to the machine having sold for \$1000, I think it is a very good one. I presume it is so, but remember, he got "some four years since." Farmers, beware—the machine has been improved since that time; at least it is very common to improve it. I have not yet got a good one to represent. But he says he has the machine. 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Fruit and Ornamental

THREES FOR SALE—GEORGE PETERS & CO., Proprietors of "Fair Mount Nursery," "Dendrological Institute," and "Fruit and Ornamental Nursery," have opened a new branch at the public to our large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, such as Apple, Peach, Standard and Dwarf Pear, Cherry, Apricot and Plum Trees; Grapevines, Blackberries, Currants and Currant stalks; Ornamental and Evergreens, which we offer for next fall sales. We have appointed John Buchanan, Esq., our traveling agent for this county, who is authorized to make sales and take orders.

FAIR MOUNT NURSERY having been established for more than 20 years, the Proprietors flatter themselves that their trees are of the best selected kinds, having fruited many of them, and knowing what they are. The greatly increased and increasing spirit of planting, as well as the degree of patronage extended to us, warrant us in being more confident than ever, so that we are prepared to offer for the autumn of 1880 and succeeding years, a much more extensive stock than ever offered before—culminating from 35 to 40 acres, containing several hundred varieties, fruit trees at various stages of growth, all of which are grown on soil and under treatment best calculated to make a healthy and natural growth.

GEORGE PETERS & CO.

The undersigned having accepted the above Agency for the sale of Fruit Trees in this county, takes this method of informing the public, that those wishing to purchase trees, will please take the subject into consideration before it can personally upon them, as I expect to canvass a portion of the county. All letters upon the subject, addressed to me at Hendersonville, or left at any of the Hotels in Gettysburg, will be attended to. Catalogues can be found at all the printing offices. Persons wishing to select from catalogues can see them. I will be in Gettysburg during the next week, and that persons wishing to purchase fruit can see me. The cultivation of good fruit of all kinds has been entirely too much neglected in this county. The demand for good fruit is very much on the increase.

JOHN BUCHANAN.

April 9, 1880. 6m

More Light.

YOU may talk about your gas lights just as you please, but there is one thing certain, if you have them on hand as fine an assortment of GASOLINE as ever was offered in this market—such as Yonah, Princeton, Hudson, and Regulus. Any person or persons having doubts as to the truth of the above statement, can have their doubts removed by giving them a trial. He has just received from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, as fine an assortment of GASOLINE as is usually kept in this or any other place. He also has as fine an assortment of Fancy Neckties, Shirt Collars, Gentlemen's and Boys' Hosiery, and many other articles, which he will sell for cash or country produce. Come one, come all, and give him a call. Don't forget the place—York street, next door to Snugg's bakery. [April 30, 1880.]

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Jacob BASTRESS and Charles F. Winter, in the Produce, Mercantile, Coal and Lumber business, in this city, by mutual consent, is dissolved. All accounts will be settled by J. BASTRESS, at the old stand.

J. BASTRESS, C. F. WINTER.

March 31, 1880.

New Firm.

JACOB BASTRESS and JACOB PETERS have entered into Partnership in the above business, at the old stand, (next door to Snugg's bakery, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed upon the old firm. They will, at all times, pay the highest cash prices for FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, &c., and have on hand a large stock of LUMBER, COAL, SALT, PLASTER, GROCERIES, &c., at the lowest rates.

JACOB BASTRESS, JACOB PETERS.

New Oxford, April 9, 1880. 6m

A New Feature.

IN the business of the *Excelsior* *Sty-light* *Gallery*. During our last visit to the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, we have secured a splendid assortment of STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, comprising English, French, Venetian, Egyptian, Italian and American Scenery, Statuary Groups, &c. Our prices for pictures will range from 12 to 40 cents. We also have a fine lot of STEREOSCOPIC BOXES, which we offer at reduced prices. The public generally are invited to call and see our large revolving box, containing the most beautiful views of all the famous of the Fine Arts a pleasant visit.

We are also prepared to make Stereoscopic Pictures, either Portraits or Views, at reasonable rates.

TYSON & BROS., Photographers.

April 16, 1880.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees and other persons claiming under the will of the late John Buchanan, Esq., that the Administration accounts heretofore mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams County for confirmation and allowance, on *Monday, the 20th of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of the undersigned.

198. The first and final account of Jonathan C. Forrest, Esq., Trustee for the sale of the real estate of George Krebs, late of Germany township, deceased.

199. The first and final account of Wm. A. Coll, Administrator of the estate of Philip Coll, late of Hamilton township, deceased.

200. The first and final account of Robert Stearns, surviving partner of Robert Stearns & Son, late of Hamilton township, deceased.

201. The account of John Tudor, acting Executor of the will of John Tudor, Sr., deceased.

202. Second and final account of John H. Aulbach, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of George Clark, Esq., deceased.

ZACHARIAH MYERS, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, April 30, 1880.

'60. Summer Arrangement. '60.

LINE Black Frocks, cheap at **PICKING'S**.
DRAB and Brown Cassimere, Frocks, cheap at **PICKING'S**.
Black Coats, of all colors, remarkably cheap at **PICKING'S**.
ARSEILLES, Frocks and Sack Coats, not unusually cheap at **PICKING'S**.
U. 1 Black Cassimere, Pants, astonishingly cheap at **PICKING'S**.
Manx Cassimere Pants, pleasingly cheap at **PICKING'S**.
ATINETT, Duck and Linen Pants, uncommonly cheap at **PICKING'S**.
OTTON Pants, all colors, unusually cheap at **PICKING'S**.
OTTON Coats, Vests and Pants, certainly very cheap at **PICKING'S**.
ATIN and Silk Vests, good and positively cheap at **PICKING'S**.
ARSEILLES and Nankent Vests, unacceptably cheap at **PICKING'S**.
SPENDERS, Shirts, Collars, Socks, Stocks, Gloves, &c., "of all colors," at **PICKING'S**.
LOOKS and variety of all the latest and cheapest at **PICKING'S**.
TOLINS, Fies, Flates, &c., most "dogged" cheap at **PICKING'S**.
EVOLVERS, Pistols, Knives, &c., all "dressed" cheap at **PICKING'S**.
GREAT many other things, among which are Fly Nets, driving caps, at **PICKING'S**.
UM Coats, Leggings and Caps, which takes everything else in town down for nothing at **PICKING'S**.
EVERYBODY will please call at **PICKING'S**, as a matter of course. [April 30, '60.]

Lime, Plaster.

LUMBER and COAL, of all kinds, constantly on hand, which we will sell at small profits for cash. All Coal, &c., must be cash on delivery. **KLAUFELT, BOHLMANN & CO.** Jan. 9, 1880.

QUEENSWARE.

The largest assortment of Queensware ever received in the Borough has just been opened. All in want of anything in that line will save money by calling first at **FAIRBANKS**. April 9.

CARPETS.

Another Addition to our fine stock of carpets just received, to which we invite the attention of housekeepers. **FAIRBANKS BROTHERS.**

New Periodical Store.

READING FOR EVERYBODY, AND ALL KINDS OF READING.—The undersigned has just received a large stock of new Periodicals, and has opened a new Periodical Store and News Depot in the room recently occupied for that purpose by Messrs. Aulbach & Son, in Carlisle street, a few doors above the Washington House, where he is prepared to meet the wants and suit the tastes of the literary world.

The city Dailies will be received and delivered promptly. All the leading Magazines, Periodicals, Literary Journals, Pictorials, Ballads, Music, and in fact any and everything in the News and Periodical line will be found at the new establishment of

JOSEPH BROADHEAD.

Subscriptions to papers, magazines, &c., received at all times. Give us a call. J. B. April 2, 1880. 3m

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!!

WE have just received from the city of New York a large assortment of Wall Paper of the newest patterns and designs—Gleizes, Marbled, Oak, velvet and plain border, decoration, first, second, third and fourth shades. Wall Paper for 8 cents per piece and upwards.

March 26, 1880.

The Gettysburg Railroad.

THE MORNING TRAIN now leaves Gettysburg at 7 A. M., connecting at Harrisburg with the train from Harrisburg to Baltimore at 9 A. M., reaching Baltimore at 12:30 noon. Passengers going north or east will also connect, by the morning train, with the mail train from Baltimore, which passes the Junction at 10:25 A. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 12:30 P. M. Passengers going south will connect at Harrisburg with the train for Columbia and Philadelphia by 12:15 noon with passengers who leave Harrisburg at 10:25 A. M. and Baltimore at 7:50 A. M. The **AFTERNOON TRAIN** leaves Gettysburg at 1 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with the train for Baltimore at 2:03 P. M., with Mail train which leaves Harrisburg at 12:30 P. M., and arrives at Baltimore at 5:50 P. M., and with the Express train from Baltimore which leaves Baltimore at 3 P. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 7:25 P. M. Returning arrives at Gettysburg with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia and the North and West at 5:15 P. M. Passengers for the North or South on the Northern Central will make connections through each way by both Morning and Afternoon train.

April 23, 1880.

The Old County

BUILDING, known by every man in the county, and about many of us, who wish to have their names entered upon the county docket, but who lack the change. It is a new building, and has been built by good workmen at such a saving of expense as to be lower than ever before offered in the county.

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THE COMPILER.



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. HENRY D. FOSTER,
OF WESTMORELAND.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Hon. George M. Keim, | Hon. Richard Vaux. |
| 1. Frederick A. Sizer, | 14. Isaac Rockwell. |
| 2. Jos. Crockett, Jr., | 15. Geo. D. Jackson. |
| 3. John G. Bremer, | 16. John A. Ahl. |
| 4. G. W. Jacoby, | 17. Joel B. Dunbar. |
| 5. Chas. Kellum, | 18. J. R. Crawford. |
| 6. Oliver P. James, | 19. H. N. S. S. |
| 7. David Schell, | 20. Jos. B. Howell. |
| 8. Jos. Leimer, | 21. Samuel Marshall. |
| 9. S. S. Barlow, | 22. Wm. Book. |
| 10. Thos. H. Walker, | 23. D. H. Hamilton. |
| 11. S. S. Wines, | 24. Dayford Church. |
| 12. Jos. Laubach, | |

Sham Glory.

The telegraphs, which are almost all controlled by the Opposition, have trumped up "enthusiastic demonstrations" in ratification of the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin, from all quarters of the North. In very many instances these are the merest humbugs. Take Albany, for instance. Of that place it is published that the "wildest excitement prevailed"—that "the whole heavens were illuminated with a red glare, while cannon were firing, music was playing, and the people shouting on State street and Broadway," for Lincoln and Hamlin!

Upon this the Albany Argus remarks: "This is cruel wagging, and is trifling with the feelings and character of our Seward neighbors. We assure the public that they were not guilty of the impropriety of making merry at a funeral—that of their favorite, Seward. They were guilty of nothing of the kind. They simply fired a few guns, which are certainly allowable at funerals, (and were fired by the same keeper of the State Arsenal when John Brown was hung,) and burned three tar barrels, the sombre smoke of which was in entire harmony with their feelings." From this the public may judge how much credit can be given to the dispatches from other towns, in relation to the reception of the sectional nominations.

Seward's Friends Indignant.
The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes that the friends of Mr. Seward are annoyed and indignant at the treatment which their ablest man, and the founder and leader of the Republican party, has received in the Illinois wigwag. Mr. Seward, though he did not expect to be again cast aside for an unknown adventurer, must yet have regarded it as possible, for he had determined upon a course of action in that contingency. He had said that he would not remain longer in the Senate nor in public, and would withdraw in disgust from both.

He will not, of course, endorse the treachery of his party, by contributing to its success. Neither money nor enthusiasm will be brought out, in aid of Mr. Lincoln, by Mr. Seward's friends. Had Mr. Seward been nominated, the hills of New York would have clapped their hands, and though the contest would have been such as to convulse the State, yet the Seward party would have had the heart and courage and means to meet it.

If Mr. Seward was weak in Pennsylvania because of his ultra anti-slavery doctrines, Mr. Lincoln ought to be nowhere, for he announced the "irrepressible conflict" before Seward did—and is more ultra on that subject than Seward is or ever was.

The Platform as Amended.

After the platform of the Chicago Convention had been reported, it was adopted with two amendments. One was the addition of the preamble to the Declaration of Independence to the second resolution. The other was the striking out of the word "National" from the fourteenth resolution. In this resolution, the term "National Republican Party" was used. The proceedings inform us that Judge Jessup moved to strike out the word "National," as that was not the name by which the party was properly known. The motion was carried, so that the convention has publicly acknowledged that the Republican party is what Democrats have always said it was—a sectional party, not national, but thoroughly sectional in its composition and aims.

The Carlisle Volunteer says, that Hamlin, the nominee of the Republicans for Vice President, is, and always has been, an open and decided free-trade man. The Republicans of Pennsylvania profess great friendship and zeal for a protective tariff, but they always support free-traders for office. Thus, they nominated "free-trade" Wilson for Governor in 1857, and now they nominate Hamlin, another free-trader, for Vice President. What miserable hypocrisy. Let the people of the Old Keystone, who are honestly in favor of a protective tariff, think of these facts, and then act.

The Seward friends of Seward, Wade, Bates, and Cameron are greatly embarrassed at the nomination of Lincoln by the Chicago Convention, and many of them threaten to bolt.

The Double-Faced Tariff Resolution.

While the Republicans of Pennsylvania are rejoicing that the Chicago Convention adopted a resolution which they construe to be in favor of a Protective Tariff, the Free Trade Republicans endorse the same resolution as meaning to commend the principles of Free Trade, thus showing that it was intended to bear opposite constructions—to be for Protection in localities where a high tariff is popular, and against Protection where it is unpopular. The phraseology of the resolution is cunningly adapted to this double interpretation. The New York Evening Post, the Free Trade organ of the Republican party, is entirely satisfied that the resolution means Free Trade. We make the following extract from its issue of Saturday week, which also endorses and commends the nomination of Lincoln and Hamlin, and we invite the particular attention of Pennsylvania Protectionists to the construction the Post gives to the resolution which was passed to satisfy Pennsylvania:—

"The Twelfth of these resolutions is called in some of the Journals an approval of a higher tariff of duties. The Tribune seems to have fallen into the same mistake when it calls it a resolution in favor of a protective tariff. We have read the resolution several times over, and cannot find in it a single word in favor of raising the duties on imported goods, nor the slightest mention of the doctrine of protection. Favoritism to the manufacturers is no part of the policy it recommends to the adoption of the government."

That our readers may see for themselves that the zealous of protection have no excuse for pretending that the Chicago platform favors their policy of compelling the consumers of the country, the immense class of laborers, farmers, artisans, mechanics, shopkeepers, tradespeople of all sorts, to become tributaries to the lords of the mills, the owners of factories and forges and foundries and iron and coal mines—a species of slavery as detestable in principle as that which is founded on color.—We quote the resolution, and ask that it may be attentively considered.

"Twelfth.—That while providing revenue for the support of the general government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country, and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingmen, liberal wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation, commercial prosperity and independence."

Not a word about heavier duties—they are two heavy already; not a syllable in commendation of the principle of taxing the farmer, as Randolph used to say, to help his neighbor set up a spinning-jenny. If that was what the Convention meant, it was easy to say it. If the taxes we pay are too low for the good of those who must pay them, the Convention could have said so in ten words; if it were intended to ask a restoration of old burdens for the benefit of the mill owners, the dictionary is full of plain English terms which would have expressed their meaning beyond the possibility of mistake.

What, then, has the Convention said in regard to this question? Simply that, as long as we provide a revenue for the support of the government, by laying duties on merchandise received from abroad, we should "adjust"—that is the word—we should adjust these duties with the greatest regard to fairness and equity, in such a manner as that every public interest of the country shall be unimpaired, and that the policy of national exchanges is to be commended—meaning, of course the exchange of products between nations—which shall best promote the welfare of workmen and employers, farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, merchants and all other classes. Nothing of all this can be done by making iron dear; nothing of all this can be done by cutting off the supplies of coal from abroad, or restoring the heavy tax on imported woollens and cottons. When we talk of the "industrial interests of the whole country," what do we mean? Not the ownership of a coal mine, or of a forge, or a cotton or woolen mill. Industry, properly speaking, is any form of labor, the multifarious occupations of those who warm their rooms with coal, and employ iron tools and wear cottons and woollens—people who pursue any sort of toil, however humble or isolated. These are the persons to be considered in the "adjustment" of duties—and the resolution adopted by the Chicago Convention is comprehensive enough to include them all. The landless must have cheap and iron, the farmer cheap drag-chains, we must all have cheap clothing and cheap fuel, and the only way we can get them is by low duties. The system of national exchanges, by which this is best effected, is a system of reciprocal free trade.

This is the interpretation we put upon the resolution adopted at Chicago, and it is as fair a construction as any other. If any other construction be longer or truer one, then we do not belong to the party by which the resolution is adopted. If it was intended to adopt a resolution which should mean nothing distinct or positive, but should bear two constructions, then the Convention has done what was unworthy of the party whom it professes to represent, and we are ashamed of it. It would have become it better to be silent on that topic altogether.

The construction we have placed upon this resolution we shall hold to firmly. If the Republican party should elect its candidate, he must act on that construction, or he will soon find himself encountered by an opposition by which he will be overthrown.

Thus the object of the Chicago Convention in adopting this double-faced Tariff resolution will be attained. In sections where Free Trade is popular the construction of the Post will prevail, while in Pennsylvania and New Jersey a directly opposite construction be given, and the people told that the Chicago Convention committed the Republican party and candidates to the principle of

Protection to American industry. In this age of speedy communication, when one portion of the country soon finds out what is said and done in another portion, we doubt whether the fraud will serve the purpose for which it was devised.

Mr. Curtin Affiliating with Giddings at Chicago.

The character of a man is justly estimated by the company he keeps. After the nomination of Lincoln at Chicago, Mr. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, appeared on the same platform with Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, to endorse the nomination. Giddings is well known as one of the most violent and uncompromising Abolitionists in the country, who has done as much to create and promote this anti-slavery agitation as any other man in the land—his long Congressional career was devoted entirely to the encouragement of Abolition fanaticism—he has uttered the most fearful imprecations against the South, railing in ferocity those of Garrison and Phillips—he has repeatedly declared within the past year that he and his followers in the Western Reserve would not support any man not known to be a sound and radical Republican, untainted with moderate or conservative views. The nomination of Lincoln, a man of the same extreme stamp, proved entirely satisfactory to Giddings. He appeared on the platform and endorsed Lincoln without the slightest hesitation—and he was followed by Mr. Curtin, the "People's Party" candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania—Mr. Curtin who has hesitated to avow himself a Republican—the same Mr. Curtin who could not support Fremont in 1856, and who professes to be opposed to the radicalism of the Republican party. This association (remarks the Patriot and Union) with the most bloody and vindictive Abolitionist in the West is a beautiful commentary upon Mr. Curtin's professions of moderation. He seems to have forgotten the part he was to play in his joy at the success of the plots he went to Chicago to promote, and in the first flush of excitement following successful treachery, he embraced old Giddings and shouted congratulations from the same platform at the nomination of a candidate who has surpassed even Seward in anti-slavery fanaticism. Since Mr. Curtin has recognized Giddings as a friend and fellow worker in the same cause, we hope that he will not come back to Pennsylvania and labor to play the role of moderation any longer. It will be the worse for him if he does, for after his performances at Chicago, that man must be blind and deaf who does not know that he is a Republican and nothing less—a Republican of the Giddings-Lincoln "irrepressible conflict" school.

The Republican Nominee.

When four years ago the Republican party sacrificed to expediency by nominating Colonel Fremont, they were supposed to have done a very foolish thing, and experience in November proved the supposition to be correct. Nobody, therefore, would have expected the party to repeat the experiment in a more extravagant form. Yet they have done this in choosing Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, as their Presidential candidate in the coming contest.—It is emphatically, and above all question, a nomination eminently "not fit to be made." Col. Fremont had, perhaps, some claims of qualification for the office, and in his adventurous career as a Western pioneer, possessed elements of popularity that were made the most of in the canvass. Lincoln possesses neither. A year ago he was unknown out of his own State, and all his recent reputation rests upon his popularity as a stump orator in canvassing Illinois as the Republican opponent to Mr. Douglas's return to the Senate, when he succeeded in carrying the State by the popular vote, though Mr. Douglas secured a majority in the Legislature. His record as a public man is brief and obscure. He was born in Kentucky in 1809, received a limited education, adopted the profession of the law, was a captain in the Black Hawk war, at one time postmaster of a small village, four times elected to the Legislature, and a representative in Congress from Illinois for one term, from 1847 to 1849. His private record is that of a third rate district politician, not at one time at least in his life, very particular in his associations or correct in his moral habits.—The selection of such a man over the great exponents of the Republican party, to the exclusion of Seward, Wade, Banks, Fessenden and others, whose nomination would at least have been entitled to respect, is an insult to gratulation as its accomplishment appears inexplicable. We cannot see how any amount of party management can overcome the general feeling of disgust which its announcement must create with the masses.

The nomination seems to have been brought about by the clamorous outside pressure exerted by the friends of Mr. Lincoln, Chicago being his home, and the determination of Mr. Seward's opponents to kill him off at all risks. The nomination makes no appeal to the conservative wing of the party, Mr. Lincoln's position on all political questions being quite as radical as that of Mr. Seward, while in point of personal elevation of character and intellectual ability there is no comparison possible between the two men. Mr. Lincoln has some local popularity in the North-west, and has undoubtedly been selected with a view to the possible nomination of Mr. Douglas, but in Pennsylvania and New Jersey he will be a load too heavy for any party to bear.

Lincoln also opposed the Mexican war, and declared it unconstitutional and wrong, and voted against the bill granting 160 acres of land to the volunteers.

Lincoln's Congressional career was an inglorious one throughout; and he is a man known more by his defeats than his successes; and his career in this respect is to be completed by a crowning defeat in 1860.

Lincoln also opposed the Mexican war, and declared it unconstitutional and wrong, and voted against the bill granting 160 acres of land to the volunteers.

LOCAL NEWS.

There will be preaching in the United Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, at 10 o'clock, on Sabbath morning, the 31 of June.

A Union Sabbath School is about being organized, under the most flattering prospects. At New Chester, this county. Upwards of forty dollars have been collected, without much effort, towards the formation of a Library suited to the wants of the School, and more can be raised when needed. Several young gentlemen in the place manifest great interest in the undertaking, but where all do their best it might seem ungenerous to individualize. Success to their efforts!

NEW CHURCH.—The Methodist E. Congregation is making a vigorous effort towards the erection of a new church edifice, on the old site, in East Middle street. The subscription thus far, we are told, are quite encouraging, and the confident expectation is entertained that a sufficient sum will soon be had to justify the commencement of the work.

MAMMOTH CATTLE.—Nine of the extraordinarily fine cattle noticed in our columns, some time ago, as being fed by DANIEL GIBBS, Esq., of Union township, have been purchased by JAMES RAFFLESBERGER, Esq., of Butler township, and they were taken throughout the other day to the residence of the latter. They attracted a large share of attention, as such a sight is not to be had every day.—The live weight of the heaviest was upwards of 1800 pounds, and the whole lot averaged between 1400 and 1500. They were a most beautiful "drove," all squarely built and "rolling fat." Such heaves are not often slaughtered in our county, and Mr. Rafflesberger deserves credit for purchasing them for the consumption of this region.

The largest steer of all Mr. Gibbelsman keeps, to feed a while yet, and if he has no bad luck with him, will show that Adams county is not behind, in cattle feeding, as in many other respects, the boasting counties around us.

ADAMS COUNTY BITTER.—We may safely venture to say that there is not a county in the Commonwealth that produces better butter than Adams, and few, if any, that make more of it, in proportion to territory. Here is what was produced last year on a moderately sized farm: Mr. JAMES W. SCHAEFER, of Strasburg township, from April 23, 1859, to April 7, 1860, sold 1,092 pounds of butter, amounting to \$294.65—and this, of course, beside the butter and cream used in the family, which was not a little. For a few months of the time six cows were milked, and for the balance seven, and sometimes eight. It may thus be seen that a large portion of the "ready cash" brought into the county, is due to the labors of its industrious and thrifty house-wives, to whom we cannot award too much praise.

FINDENSH.—A cow belonging to JENNIFER HERRICK, (colored) of this place, was taken from the stable on Monday morning last, by some fiend, who it is presumed had a personal grudge with him, and cut in a horrible manner. She was found in the morning south of town with a large gash in the flank and one in the abdomen, through which the intestines protruded in a bulk of considerable size. The cow is still living. Suspicion rests upon a colored man by the name of WILSON, who has been arrested and committed to prison to await further investigation.

ANOTHER STORM.—We were visited on Monday evening with another violent storm of rain, accompanied with heavy thunder, vivid lightning and some hail. A few miles southeast of town a considerable amount of hail fell—some of it was as large as a walnut. Also in the neighborhood of Bendersville the storm was very heavy. The barn of Mr. JONAS ECKHART, near that place, was struck by lightning, shattering the one end of the barn considerably and killing a cow. Strange to say no other damage was done.—Star.

Now that the warm summer months are upon us, we take particular pleasure in directing the attention of the public to the Ice Cream Saloon of Mr. E. J. MAXSON, next door to the Post Office. Mr. Maxson has gone to considerable expense and trouble in having his rooms fitted up, and his facilities now for accommodating the public are better than ever before. He has a large Ladies' Saloon upstairs and a Gentlemen's Saloon below. He is accommodating and his guests cannot fail to feel comfortable. His Ice Cream, Cakes, Meats, Mineral Water and other refreshments, if consumed upon the part of all, cannot be beaten. He is prepared to furnish parties, families or individuals, with Ice Cream, &c., in quantities large or small, upon the shortest notice. Give him a call.

The scamp shovel bonnets are becoming quite popular in this borough. Not long ago you couldn't see a woman's bonnet for her face; presently you won't be able to see her face for her immense bonnet; but

"Searching long in vain,

You'll spy her features down a Lehigh Lane."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—Godey for June carries us forward a fortnight into the summer, and gives us the cool and refreshing milk of that season. The contents of the number are of the usual quality, quantity, and variety.—Godey is one of the most acceptable family visitors.

The Wesleyan (colored) Church edifice, on the Long Lane, is undergoing repairs, and will be much improved in its exterior appearance, as well as its comfort interiorly.

"P. M.—The New Yorkers say that Democrats will now unite on Mr. Seymour; that the battle-field will be transferred to New York, and things would have been different with Mr. Seward for nominee."

The above is from the Chicago special correspondent of the Tribune, on the night after the nomination of Lincoln by the Republican Convention. We have little doubt, says the New York Journal of Commerce, that in a contest in this State between Mr. Lincoln and any popular satisfactory candidate of the Democratic party, the former would encounter a disastrous defeat. Ex-Governor Seymour would distance "honest old Abe," as the Republicans delight to call him, in New York, and we are not sure that other names may not be mentioned, which would not allow a nominee of their own to be beaten by any third-rate Republican, even if he can "split rails and maul Democrats."

State Encampment.—Probability of its Being Held at York.—We copy the following from a late number of the Harrisburg Telegraph: We hear it rumored that a State Military Encampment will be held near York, sometime during the month of September. The location is a pleasant one, and easy of access by railway, from all parts of the State.—If properly managed, we have no doubt the encampment will be a creditable affair.

Report of the Survey of a Railroad from Chambersburg to Gettysburg.

To Messrs. Eyster, McMillan, Goodenough, Horner, Baughman, Stevens, and others of the Committee. GENTLEMEN:—Previous to entering upon a detailed description of the results of the survey recently made from Chambersburg and the Graded State Work, or "The Tape Worm," permit us to state the object of this preliminary examination.

This route had been actually surveyed about the time the railroad survey from Chambersburg to Pittsburg was run by Hother Hage, Esq., and has since been considered the most feasible in affording natural facilities for the construction of a good railroad, as well as leading in the right direction of the said western extension; and as at this time there is an imperative demand for a direct railroad connection with Baltimore and Cumberland Valley, the people along this contemplated road have thought it expedient to have such examination made, as would reveal the nature of a railroad passage through the mountain at this point.

The maximum grade of the former survey was much lower than is now used, where by increasing the grade the length may be shortened and many curves avoided.

Having no instruction from you in regard to the maximum grade and minimum curvature, we have endeavored to find a route for a road of such length, grades, curvature, &c., as decided would be best adapted to the surface of the ground passed over, and to meet the want of a rapid and cheap transportation.

Finding the lowest summit between Gettysburg and Chambersburg to be the dividing ridge near Dillies, that separates the head waters of Conowingo creek from those of Conococheague, and finding the difference of altitude between this summit and the low ground at Calcatonia Furnace, it was discovered that by passing the Furnace at a practical elevation, this summit could be reached with a moderate grade. From this summit it was attempted to run a line to one of the ravines that lead to Marsh Creek, but was found impracticable in descending.

To follow Conowingo creek would add greatly to the distance, and from being so far out of the right course would render it unprofitable to connect with "The Tape Worm" this side of Gettysburg.

An experimental line was then run starting near the Turnpike on the summit that divides the head of Conococheague and a branch of Marsh creek, and keeping near the building of Dearborn, along the north side of the hollow and southern slope of the mountain, passing an abrupt projection from the mountain, opposite the fourth mile stone, with a deep cut.—Keeping along the side of the mountain near Mr. Muterspaugh's and Dittman's dwellings to a point opposite Hilltown. The features of this side of Marsh creek are all good except the grade, which from the rapid descent the mountain falls off, which is made impracticably high. From Hilltown on nearly a straight line the survey was continued over favorable ground and with easy grades, passing near the saw mill of P. Sholl, and grist mill of Mr. Mundorf and uniting with "The Tape Worm" where it intersects the Turnpike, at the dwelling of Mr. A. Heintzelman. There is no high ground to carry a proper grade a sufficient distance to get down on the side of the creek except what would incur the necessity of making objectionable curves.

Returning to the same summit near the Turnpike and with the plan of adopting a short Tunnel, another line was run, diverging from the Turnpike at Cornell's Tavern and passing down the other side of the stream and curving to the right on a parallel with the stream, following the gorge to the Poplar Springs and "Kate Campbell's" Cabin, where, crossing the stream and a long over excellent ground for the location of a road, in the direction of Kuhns's saw mill, leaving the Turnpike about fifty yards to the north, and coming around the hill, near Kuhns's barn, and keeping above the Willow Springs farm, crossing the Turnpike and on to the head of the hollow that leads to Caststown, crossing the Turnpike again near the house of T. Bridger, thence on a straight line in the direction of J. Mickle's, then turning to the left and keeping the high ground between the waters of Black Run and the stream that flows from the mountain, near Caststown; and over very favorable ground this line connects with "The Tape Worm" near Geo. Ditteneffer's and Henry Reischer's, at a distance of near six miles from Gettysburg.

From this brief description of the experimental lines you can form an idea of the general features of this Gap.

The head of a branch of Marsh creek rises a short distance from the summit and flows through the Gap at Caststown, in the direction of Gettysburg. On the opposite side of the hill Conococheague rises and flows through Conococheague Gap, in the direction of Chambersburg. The hill at Newmans is a sharp thin ridge with narrow top and steep on the eastern side, and can be approached through these opposite Gaps with a good road from either side.

The preliminary line we have been led to report will serve as a base survey for the future located line, and will also fulfill our present purpose of ascertaining the practicability of a direct railroad to Gettysburg. Starting at Gettysburg over "The Tape Worm" to the said Ditteneffer's, thence with a grade of from sixty to sixty-six feet to the mile, (the grade is somewhat less on curve than on tangent lines) to J. Mickle's, thence to the tunnel seventy-five to eighty feet per mile, passing through the hill with a tunnel eight hundred yards in length, we begin to descend with sixty feet per mile to Greewood, keeping on to the north side of the Turnpike to the old Gate-house, thence to the School-house above the Forge, over favorable ground to the new Gate House, crossing the Turnpike, and on a straight line, passing between the house and barn of Mr. Wm. Menzer, strike Fayetteville about two hundred yards north of the Turnpike, thence on nearly a straight line to Chambersburg, passing the country seat of Hon. Geo. Chambers, the dwellings of Messrs. Ebersole and Palmer, near the Poor House and coming into Chambersburg on the street that leads in front of the jail and new public school building.

The grade from Greewood to Fayetteville is fifty-two feet per mile; to Chambersburg it is considerably less per mile. There are several points where it will be better to deviate from this line in making the location. To avoid a deep cut at Caststown the road can be carried around above Hilltown and connect opposite Mrs. Brough's. Several other places would be noticed if our present limits permitted.

The whole distance from Gettysburg to Chambersburg by this route is twenty-six miles—twenty miles to construct.

The West Hill is not steep enough on the west side to be profitable for tunneling of the length mentioned above, but can be overcome by increasing the grade on this side or the length on both sides so much as to require a tunnel of about three hundred yards only.—These points, however, can be decided by careful estimates from thorough instrumental examination.

This contemplated road will pass through a section of country lying between the Pennsylvania Central Railroad on the North and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad on the South, which

has no outlet to the Eastern or Western markets but that afforded by transverse branches to one of these improvements. In the same manner of the Central road, this road leads from our county town to that of an adjoining county, from which and from the many intermediate points there will be a large local business, both in freight and passengers. The various productions of the fertile soil, the rich quality of the iron ore and the abundance of the good limestone of this valley will furnish and increase the local traffic.

But none the less important are the coal and lumber in estimating the through business of this only unchartered hiatus of the Great Southern Pennsylvania Railroad. This road when completed will bring the valuable Broad Top coal field one hundred and thirty miles nearer to the market of Chambersburg; and much nearer to the Eastern market than the present Railroads. The distance by the H. & B. T. R. R., and Penn'a. R. R., are from the City of the B. T. Co. The distance by the C. V. R. R. is from Bapp's Traveller's Guide. The distance by the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad is from the report of the S. V. & B. T. R. R. Co., and from other reliable sources. The analysis and comparison with other coal prove this to be adapted to the manufacture of iron—as a steam generator it is of the best quality.

So various and important are the kinds of through and local business that will flow to your road, that it will be remunerative, and being a direct line will successfully compete with other routes. Respectfully submitted,

J. DOWNEY,
J. B. McLEWY.

Fayetteville, May, 1860.

JUST PUBLISHED.—THE LIFE OF THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE, WIFE OF NAPOLEON I. BY OSCAR B. HANLEY, Author of "Life of Col. Daniel Crockett," "Col. Daniel Boone," &c., &c., with a splendid Portrait engraved on steel. One Volume, 12 mo., cloth, 377 pages. Price \$1.00. And upon receipt of the price, with 21 cents additional for postage, a copy of the Book, together with a handsome present worth from 50 cents to \$1.00, will be sent to any address in the United States.

From the Preface.—The Empress Josephine was one of the most remarkable of all the extraordinary characters who rose into conspicuous public positions in consequence of the French Revolution. Wonderful were the events of her life. With the kindest and most affectionate of human hearts, she united the sternest principles of rectitude and a comprehensive genius.

In political foresight, her superiority to Napoleon is now universally recognized. Had he listened to her admonitions, his fall might have been averted. It is worthy of notice that this political foresight and ability has been inherited by her descendants—two of whom, Napoleon III. and Pedro II. respectively the present Emperors of France and of Brazil, are among the ablest sovereigns now reigning in the world.

The events of Josephine's life, and remarkable traits of character which she displayed amidst the most amazing vicissitudes of fortune, afford not only an exceedingly interesting but a highly instructive lesson to all who read her biography. In this respect her career, taken as a whole, may challenge comparison with that of any other historical personages in history.

Josephine constantly looked to the glory of France, and the fame of her husband as the two most desirable objects. When Napoleon desired to perpetuate his dynasty by a second marriage which might yield him a male heir to his throne, Josephine nobly sacrificed her own feeling to what she was told might eventuate to the advantage of France. In his adversity this true woman forgot all but their happy years of wedded love—remembered not that she had been repudiated, but that she was unfortunate.

We have freely drawn upon various authors, who have recorded anecdotes and traits of Josephine, as related to them, with the tender regret of affection, which too late recognized her full value, by Napoleon himself, in his closing years, and it is hoped that the book will be found reliable as well as entertaining. Full of truth, yet it is the very Romance of Biography.

A copy of the above book, with a handsome Gift, worth from 50 cents to \$1.00, will be sent to any person in the United States, upon receipt of \$1.00, and 21 cents to pay postage, by addressing the publisher, who is desirous of calling your attention to his liberal method of transacting business, viz:

With Each Book that is bought at his Establishment, a Present is given—worth from Fifty Cents to One Hundred Dollars.

The Presents are of good quality and of the best Manufacture, and comprise a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Plated Ware, Silk Dress Patterns, Jewelry, &c., &c., too numerous to mention.

SEND FOR A COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF BOOKS, which will be mailed to you free of expense, and one trial will assure you that the best place in the country to buy books, is at the large and reliable gift book establishment of GEORGE G. EVANS, Publisher, and Originator of the Gift Book Business, No. 439 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

We notice that some of the ardent supporters of Mr. Douglas are inclined to denounce and abuse Democrats who do not believe it is good policy to nominate that gentleman for the Presidency. Such a course is not well calculated to advance the chances of Mr. Douglas, nor to secure his election in case he is nominated. So far, the friends of Mr. Douglas have done a good share of the talking. His claims have been pushed to the extreme of propriety. Those Democrats at the North who have not believed that he was the best man for the nomination at the present time have kept rather quiet, content with the development of facts. They have treated Mr. Douglas and his friends with courtesy, and stood ready to aid in his election, provided he could unite the party strength in the nomination.

But a meeting of the National Convention, 57 ballots, and the expressed feelings of the delegates of a large portion of the Union, have satisfied many Democrats that Mr. Douglas cannot unite the party strength, and that he should not be nominated.

The claim that there is a combination to crush out Senator Douglas by those who oppose his nomination is of no account. As well might it be claimed that there is a combination on the part of Senator Douglas's friends to crush out Hunter, Guthrie, Lane and others. Democrats have a right to their preferences, and till nominations are made, it is legitimate to express those preferences, either for or against candidates.—No man holds the Democratic party in his hand. The party belongs to no man. It makes such nominations as it pleases in its own way.—Hartford (Ct.) Times.

It has been determined to hold a grand military encampment near Frederick, Md., on the 3d of September next, to continue several days.

Monellan Agricultural Club.

SATURDAY, May 19, 1860.
Capt. JOHN BUCKROD, Chairman.

The following memento in honor of William Bender was submitted and adopted:

Through the dispensation of an all-wise Providence, one of our worthy Vice Presidents, Wm. Bender, has been suddenly and unexpectedly called from our midst—from time to eternity.—Deeply expressive of our sympathy and regret, we would say that we have lost a valued member and devoted friend to the interests of the Club.

Resolved, That a record of this resolution be entered on the minutes of the Society, as a lasting memento of respect.

The Chair then announced a readiness to hear any subject of interest discussed, when

Mr. Wilson said he had observed one thing with regard to feeding stock; in many cases farmers could make more out of an animal in six months than in one year by feeding the same amount in six months that they usually lengthen out to a year—in short, they keep double the amount of stock they should.

A member wished to hear the opinion of the Society on the best mode of applying lime—as to time and quantity.

W. B. Wilson—Would put it on sod before corn—should be in a floury state when applied—would not let it lay on large heaps long, as is often done—about 30 to 40 bushels per acre.

Wm. Peters—Would plough early in fall for corn—spread on the lime before winter closes in—amount 40 to 50 bushels per acre. In one instance had applied 75 and 100 bushels respectively, in a portion of a field—balance about 45—could see little difference in his crop till in grass several times—the action of the heavy limed portion was then more marked, but had been a dead investment in part for a time—the same amount applied at twice would have been a saving of interest on present capital.

C. Griest, Sr.—Thinks no injury could accrue from an application of 50 to 60 bushels, yet it would be economy to put it on at twice, 3 or 4 years apart; if that quantity (40 bushels) was equally spread over all the land, would be sufficient for one application.

President said he had applied lime ever since he was practiced—would put on 50 or 60 bushels per acre, in a floury state.

Wm. Wilson—Said without doubt lime is the main fertilizer of utility—now within the reach of all the farmers of the county. Some years ago the farmers hereabouts often went to Cumberland county to buy flour to take off their own harvests; now we send off large quantities of produce every year. There are cases within his remembrance where whole farms did not produce more than one acre does now. Land that is already improved might be limed heavier than poor land, as there is more vegetable matter for it to act upon.

President thinks 60 bushels not too much per acre, at least for some sections of the county; for instance, heavy clay soil or even red slate.

C. Griest, Sr.—Said it is a fact well known that crops, clover, wheat, &c., do not consume, in their growth, more than a certain per cent. of lime, no matter how much the soil contains. This being the fact the lime not brought to immediate use would be absorbed by open porous rock and sub soil.

Geo. Peters remarked that large farmers seldom lime a large portion of their farms at once; therefore, where they apply 100 bushels per acre it would be a wiser course to spread it over two or three.

Advised until to-day all communication with distant parts.

CINCINNATI, May 22.—The Dayton Railroad is covered with a forest of fallen timber. The country along the Miami Railroad, between here and Loveland, has suffered terribly. The Railroad depot and other buildings at Loveland are demolished. Also the railroad shop at Lawrenceburg.

The Roman Catholic Seminary at Brighton was unroofed. Also the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Cumminsville.

The road between Cumminsville and Brighton is covered with trees torn up by the roots.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—The morning papers are filled with accounts of the storm. It is supposed to have extended from Louisville to Marietta, following the course of the river. The damage done is estimated at about one million of dollars. All the towns and villages on the river above have suffered severely. Thirty-six pairs of coal boats are known to have sunk and over 100 lives are lost. All the steamboats on the river are more or less injured. At Louisville and New Albany the storm was not so disastrous as in this vicinity, but a great many houses are unroofed and trees and fences blown down.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.—A tornado, the most violent ever experienced, passed over this city to-day. Houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, and considerable other damage done.

Two men were killed and several wounded.

On the river a fleet of coal boats were sunk, and a number of steam boats damaged and wrecked.

Abram and Hannibal.

The Patriarch and the Warrior.—The candidate for President, Abram Lincoln, is an uneducated man—a vulgar village politician, without any experience worth mentioning in the practical duties of statesmanship, and only noted for some very unpopular votes which he gave while a member of Congress. In politics he is as rabid an abolitionist as John Brown himself, but without the old man's courage. Lincoln talks about going to Kentucky to preach anti-slavery doctrines, but does not do it. He launches his fulminations upon the South from the safe platform of the Cooper Institute, at twenty-five cents per head. The Republican editors already complain bitterly of the task before them. They accept the nominations, of course, but swallow them with a very bad grace. Their articles remind one of a man whistling in a graveyard at midnight. They say we have nothing to go upon; we must keep continually ringing the changes upon "honest old Abe" till November; and that is the beginning and the end of everything.

Mr. Hamlin, who was put on the ticket by New York, and it is maliciously insinuated with the intention of killing it altogether, is a man of respectable abilities, but he does not give the nominations a particle of strength where they need it most, namely, in the Central States, in which the heat of the battle is to be fought.

As to the reception of this miraculous mouse which the Chicago mountain has brought forth, nothing could be more discouraging. The cheers which went up from the shores of Lake Michigan find no answering response on the Atlantic coast, nor in the interior of the great Central States. The nomination of Lincoln first surprised every one; now it fills the Republicans with dismay and the Democracy with delight. The latter forget their own troubles while exulting over the stupidity of their enemies, who have given themselves over, bound hand and foot, self-selected victims for the sacrifice.—N. Y. Herald of Monday.

Special Notices.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY—SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED PINK PILLS, prepared from a prescription by Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This well known medicine is no imposture, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. To Men, these Pills are especially suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on 2d page of pamphlet are well observed.

For further particulars get a pamphlet of the agent.

N. B.—\$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills by return of mail.

T. W. Dyott & Son, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia. A. D. Bucher, Agent, Gettysburg, June 13, '80. 1y

THE PUBLIC BLESSING which is now universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. A single trial will convince the most incredulous. The complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fever, head aches, piles, costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or watched and sallow complexion, soon yield to their curative power. A single trial will surely secure them the title of the best family medicines now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 233 Broadway, N. Y., and by S. S. Forney, Agent, Gettysburg, Feb. 13, '80.

MARRIED.

On the 30th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. JACOB B. HOLTZWORTH, of Littlestown, (formerly of Gettysburg,) to Miss MARY C. ATWELL, of Littlestown.

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. T. P. Bachner, Mr. GEORGE E. RULP to Miss JANER HORTING, both of the county of Adams.

On the same day, by the same, at the residence of the bride's father, Abraham Kries, Esq., Mr. GEORGE B. MONFORT to Miss MARY JANE KRISK.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. M. J. Altman, Mr. MARTIN L. STAYLER to Miss MARTHA ANN JOHNS, both of Adams county.

On the 5th inst., by the Rev. L. Gorbard, Mr. JOSEPH MARKEL to Miss SARAH HAAR, both of Adams county.

On the 20th inst., by the same, Mr. GEORGE A. SUGAN LIGTHNER, both of Adams county.

On the 1st inst., at the residence of Mr. John Langsner, by the Rev. S. Henry, Mr. GEORGE SMITH to Miss ANNE ELIZABETH LANGSNER, all of Littlestown.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. M. Bushman, Mr. JOHN NEWCOMB, of Adams county, to Miss SARAH LONGENECKER, of Adams county.

Orphan's Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will be offered at Public Sale, at the public house of J. E. Smith, on Saturday, the 30th day of June next, the following Real Estate, viz: A TRACT OF WOODLAND, containing 4 Acres and 128 Perches, situate in Hamilton township, in said county, adjoining lands of Peter Smith, Joseph and Solomon Miller, and others. The land is well covered with the best growing timber, mostly chestnut. Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on Mr. Singley, residing near the said tract, on or before the 25th inst. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by PETER SMITH, Executor of Rachel Smith, dec'd. By the Court—J. C. Wolf, Clerk. May 28, 1880. 1y

Norbeck & Martin

HAVE just received from the city the largest stock of GROCERIES they have ever offered to the public—Sugars, Spices, &c., &c., embracing all varieties, at all prices, the lowest the market will bear. Also, a large stock of Flour, Rice, Tea, Coffee, and all kinds of Groceries, at the lowest prices. In short, everything to be found in a first class Grocery and Variety Store.

The Flour and Feed business is continued, with a steady increase. The highest market prices paid and the smallest profits asked. The public are invited to call and see for themselves. Address: NORBECK & MARTIN, Corner of Baltimore and High streets, May 21, 1880.

Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Variety Store, in the Union street, nearly opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, where the public will constantly find, at selling cheap, the cheapest, SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate, Brooms and Brushes; Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee, Salsic of Cattle, Scotch Herring, Candies, Soap, Salt, Tobacco, Sugar, Sauces, Confections, all kinds of Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Bread, Crackers, Cakes of different kinds; Shoe and Dress Polish; Fancy Goods, Muslins, Gingham, Cotton Bats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons, with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited. LYDIA C. NORBECK, May 21, 1880.

Joseph Hoover,

IN Beckenridge street, Gettysburg, makes repairs on all kinds of machinery, and does the best manner. Try his work. He feels satisfied that it will please.

BONNET AND HAT BOXES always on hand—as well as paper Boxes for other purposes. Cheap. [May 21, 1880. 3t]

Removal.

NEW SALOON—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his Oyster establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal patronage. Also, TURKISH SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, TRIPE, BOILED and FRIED EGGS, ICE CREAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER BEER can always be had—Come and try me. G. F. ECKENRODE, April 2, 1880.

Merchants' Hotel,

46 NORTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. C. M. Kibbin & Son, Proprietors. April 2, 1880. 1y

Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity. JACOB SANDERS. Mountpleasant twp., May 28, 1880. 1c

Clerk of the Courts.

THE solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity. HENRY G. GARR. Gettysburg, April 9, 1880. 1c

Clerk of the Courts.

THE urgent solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity. HENRY G. WOLF. April 9, 1880. 1c

Clerk of the Courts.

THE earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity. ANDREW W. FLEMING. Gettysburg, April 24, 1880. 1c

Register and Recorder.

THROUGH the solicitations of numerous friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for REGISTER AND RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity. WILLIAM OVERDEER. Bendersville, April 2, 1880. 1c

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.—Fellow-citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially. GEORGE BUSHMAN. Cumberland tp., March 19, 1880. 1c

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.—Fellow-citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially. JACOB TROSEL. Gettysburg, March 26, 1880. 1c

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.—Fellow-citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially. MICHAEL B. MILLER. Mountpleasant tp., April 16, 1880. 1c

Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.—Fellow-citizens:—Through the encouragement of some of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge my duties faithfully and satisfactorily. PETER ORENDORFF. Mountjoy tp., May 14, 1880.

E. Ball's

REAPER AND MOWER FOR 1880.—I am manufacturing 100 of these machines this year, which I offer to the public. All I ask of those wishing to purchase machines, is to give me a trial. I am satisfied to let my machines remain in the hands of those who are all right. I saw an advertisement in "The York Pennsylvania" of last week, that almost astonished me. I think J. H. Shireman must be hard up in making sales, or is very much excited and afraid of the Ball machine. So I am saying it, I kicked good will holder, and so I think it is worth a trial. The Ball machine, the one made in the North, Pa., was worth nothing. I "own the corn." The machine which I made last year, and sold on trial, came back. We have them lying around the shop, but not in the fence corners, as our friend represents. But he says he has the machine, and he has it in the hands of the Ball machine. I am satisfied to let my machines remain in the hands of those who are all right. 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